

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXVI.]

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AGRADECIMENTO.

ITALINA MARIA ALVES e filhos AIDA MARIA ALVES, EMMA DA SOLEDADE ALVES SOARES e seu marido, JOSÉ LUIZ DE SELAVISA ALVES e filhos agradecem a todas as pessoas que visitaram o seu saudoso e estremecido marido, pae, padrasto, sogro, irmão e tio JOÃO MIGUEL SEBASTIÃO ALVES, durante a enfermidade a que succumbiu e que o acompanharam á sua ultima morada, não obstante o mau tempo, bem como pelas manifestações de condolencia recebidas e por todos que se dignaram assistir as exequias em suffragio de sua alma.

BIRTHS.

On September 16th, at Weihaiwei, the wife of FRA CIS ELLIS of Shanghai, of a son.
On September 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE GU DRY, of a son.
On September 20th, at Mokanshan, to ETHEL OSBORN, wife of Chas. H. Lavers, a son.
On September 21st, at Soochow, the wife of Dr. A. G. HEARN, of a son.
On September 23rd, at 81, Wellburn, Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LANZIUS, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On September 17th, at Shanghai, H. J. WILLIAMS to MAGGIE SILVA, both of Point De Galle, Ceylon.
On September 18th, at Yokohama, WILLIAM ALBERT REED to MABEL MAY SAMPSON.
On September 23rd, at Shanghai, HENRY WILLIAM PILCHER, to REBECCA, second daughter of the late James MacCormac of Limerick, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On August 28th, at Lungchow, JEAN HENRI FEUGERAT, Acting Commissioner of Customs, aged 55 years.
On September 12th, at Shanghai, LOUIS VICHY, aged 33 years.
On September 15th, at Shanghai, JAMES ARTHUR MACFARLANE GLASSEY (late Asst. Exam. I. M. Customs Shanghai), aged 40 years.
On September 15th, at Shanghai, ALLEN FRANK, son of Allen and Bella Malcolm, aged 1 year and 2 months.
On September 21st, at Shanghai, WARD E. FAVORITE, suddenly, aged 29 years.
At Shanghai, LYDIA, child of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldenhamer, aged 1 year and 1 week.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of 21st August arrived, per the s.s. *Kleist*, on the 24th instant; and the French Mail of 30th August arrived, per the s.s. *Yarra*, to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Baron Arasuke Sone has been appointed Vice-Resident-General of Korea.

The German gunboat *Tiger* has returned to Hongkong without discovering any trace of the lost *Sullburg*; there can be little doubt now of her fate. The European Officers were Captain Luppi, Chief Officer H. Prott, Second Officer H. J. Hargens, Chief Engineer Eichbaum, Second Engineer Tanok and Assistant Engineer Bressler.

A Chinaman who was found in a European house after midnight was brought before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy on Sept. 25th and discharged! Such leniency seems a great mistake.

The Straits Chinese propose to petition the Governor of Hongkong to order the release of Yu Kai-shing. They will ask the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai to communicate their wish to His Excellency.

At Messrs. Hughes and Hough's sales rooms on Sept. 26 the piece of land registered as Section No. 1 of Section A of Inland Lot No. 103, together with the messuages thereon known as 269 Queen's Road Central was sold to Mr. Tai Che Ho for \$17,400.

A *Daily Press* telegram dated Tokyo, September 21st, said: "In recognition of their services during the war the Emperor has elevated many peers. Marquises Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama are created princes, while Admiral Togo, Baron Komura, and Generals Nogai and Kuroki are created counts."

The deaths this year in Hongkong numbered 594 or 21.6 per 1000 of the population in January, 531 or 21.5 per 1000 in February, 541 or 19.7 per 1000 in March, 562 or 21.2 per 1000 in April, 587 or 22.3 per 100 in May, 602 or 22.7 per 1000 in June, 712 or 26.2 per 1000 in July, 668 or 26.7 per 1000 in August.

A Chinawoman who entered a tram on Saturday night for Quarry Bay, thought it was not going to stop where she wanted it and in her excitement she jumped out with her child in her arms before the conductor could stop her. The child's skull was fractured and he died next day in the hospital. The mother received injuries to her arm and forehead.

The V.B.C. annual aquatic sports at the new bath near the Hongkong Club were held on the 19th-21st inst., and attended by the Governor. Cecil Humphreys won the Club Championship (100 yds) in 69 3/5 secs, beating C. J. Cooke and H. C. Sayer. Barros won the half mile (not measured), Cooke being second. The annual harbour swim, prior to the sports, was won by Thomas, of H.M.S. *Tamar*, who beat Cooke by three or four yards, in just under 29 minutes.

Grand Secretary and councillor Chang Chih-tung has recommended to the Throne the advisability of inaugurating the Chinese Parliament in the autumn of 1911 or first moon of the 37th year of Kuang Hsu (February 911). His Excellency's recommendation was strongly supported by Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, and this will probably influence their Majesties to issue an edict on the subject soon.

Amoy Society has sustained a severe loss in the death of Captain Jensen, for many years senior pilot of the port. We have lost several prominent residents of late from change of residence, home-leave and what not (writes a correspondent), but few will be so much missed and deeply regretted as the kind-hearted and genial skipper who has just crossed the bar of which there is no chart and for which each must do his own piloting. Nothing but sympathy can be felt for his wife and child and nothing but kindly recollections retained of a brave, happy and ever cheerful companion.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No 6 of 1907 to authorize the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from time to time to increase the capital of the said Corporation from the sum of ten millions of dollars to a sum not exceeding the sum of twenty millions of dollars; and to continue incorporated for a further term of 21 years; and to continue in force for a further period of 21 years the provisions of section 3 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance, 1899, with regard to the exercise of Bills and Notes payable to bearer on demand.

In the course of the discussions on the subsidiary coinage question which took place some weeks ago the suggestion was made that, in certain events, new coins of a different shape and design should be issued, so as to emphasize the distinction between Hongkong and Chinese coins. There is a strong popular prejudice in favour of the round coin, but that a square or octagonal shaped coin are not the only alternatives is shown in the new coins issued by the Indian Government. The new feature of the anna coins is the scalloped edge, and in the event of a change of coinage being considered by the commission now sitting of the subsidiary coinage question, it will interest the members to inspect the new Indian coins.

Before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court on Sept. 24 Dr. F. Grove Deputy Health Officer of the port, prosecuted Chan Fie, the owner of licensed passenger boat No 114 for unlawfully concealing the number of his licence on the bows of his boat. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Prosecutor stated that on the 24th instant he boarded the Japanese steamer *So Shu Ming*, which was flying the yellow flag. While examining the passengers and crew he noticed defendant's sampan lying alongside. One man was going aboard of her at the time. He went to the side and looked over to take her number, but found that she had a piece of sacking hanging over her bows which concealed it. After five more men had gone down into her she shoved off and witness followed in his launch. As he got alongside some of the crew uncovered the number. Defendant said he knew nothing about the sacking; but there may have been something covering the number. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, the alternative being three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WEIHAIWEI.

(Daily Press, 21st September.)

To read the Wei-hai-wei report for 1906 is to gather the impression that Mr. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, the Commissioner, would have entitled it "Ichabod," if the Colonial Office permitted journalistic headings of any sort. As already noted, the chief local event of the year was the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment, a sudden, surprising, and arbitrary freak of the Department at Home, for which no British subject in the Far East has succeeded in guessing the reason or justification. The Commissioner between the lines breathes respectful disapproval, and other residents appear to have been fluttered considerably. The disappearance of that regiment, writes Mr. STEWART LOCKHART, is in many ways a great loss to the Territory. It was well-behaved, smart, and efficient, and though the Commissioner does not permit himself to suggest so, it seems silly to abandon the excellent result of a good deal of pains and care in training and disciplining taken by the officers and N.C.O.'s responsible. It is a specimen of the heart-breaking discouragements that home-staying arm-chair bureaucrats at Home are for ever springing on the men who toil on the frontiers of the Empire for the national prestige. As a step towards abandoning Wei-hai-wei altogether, it would have been more intelligible, but in that matter the British Government does not seem able to make up its mind to a plain *yea* or *nay*. Some indication of the waste of money is afforded by the remark that there are now many buildings, formerly used by the garrison, unoccupied and useless, and no prospect of tenants or buyers, we suppose, for a long time to come. In addition to that, the departure of the soldiers necessitated the appointment of a district officer and more police. The revenue for the year was \$76,777, and the expenditure \$160,899. Each year there has been a deficit of from three to twelve thousand dollars, which the British taxpayer has had to provide. The Commissioner's administration of the Territory would seem to be as nearly ideal as a British adaptation of an excellent Chinese theory can be. There are 26 district headmen, responsible for about a dozen villages each, who ably assist the two magistrates, much as prefects used to ease the burden of the house masters at school. The arrangement, we can readily believe, has worked very satisfactorily and is much appreciated by the people. Before the British Government takes any further step with regard to Wei-hai-wei, it might find it useful and instructive to take a plebiscite of the wishes of the natives. Coming to the trade, agriculture, and industries of the Territory, we read that the imports for last year showed a considerable increase in kerosene oil, yarn and piece goods, sugar, and dyes. A great deal of Japanese timber was also imported. Rice and refined sugar seem to have been the biggest imports, while rice, salt, and groundnuts were the chief exports. Nuts and seeds were exported in greatly increased quantities. We cannot discover any explanation of the movement of rice; of why 92,000 piculs should be imported and 95,000 piculs exported. Of the importance of the trade generally, the Commissioner takes no exaggerated view; he is not sanguine as to future development. He also inscribes a terse obituary of the Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Company, of whose lingering illness we have had to speak before. This time, we suppose, it is to be R.I.P. Fruit growing seems to promise well as an industry of the future.

Commercial shipping entering during the year aggregated 368,202 tons (473 steamers) as against 373,864 tons (562 steamers) in 1905. Education is well looked after, crime has decreased, and sickness is rare. "Othello's occupation," Wei-hai-wei's *raison d'être*, seems to have gone; it is "not so frequently or regularly visited by ships-of-war."

MIXED MORALISINGS.

(Daily Press, September 28rd.)

An excellent article on the early history of steam navigation, in the yachting monthly, *The Rudder*, concludes with the following curious reflection:

"To-day we are becoming as dependent on machinery, our slaves of iron and steel, as was the Roman upon his human slaves at the most effete period of the Empire. We can scarcely move without the aid of machinery. Men have almost lost the power of locomotion. We cannot climb the stairs, and in order to obtain sufficient physical exercise are obliged to resort to all kinds of artificial ex-ercises. For our food supply we are absolutely dependent upon our machine slaves. If to-morrow the steam engine were to strike and refuse longer to assist us, we should die like flies in Autumn: Our great cities within thirty days would be filled with starving people. We live from hand to mouth, trusting that our slaves of transportation will not fail us; but if they should, how terrible the situation! It is almost impossible to realise what the failure of steam would mean."

Civilisation is physical degeneracy; it is one of Nature's methods of destroying that which she creates, nourishes, and then seemingly grows weary of. Although we delight to talk of our civilisation as a splendid manifestation of human forces, although we glory in its results and prate of its splendours, in our hearts we realise that we are paying for these things with the coin of our bodies. Which is the better life, that of the savage or that of the civilised, it is impossible to say. The glamour of civilisation blinds us to the real delights and beauties of existence. Like the migrating bird, we are entranced by the intensity of its glare, and dash and beat ourselves to death, willing to perish when we have once known the ecstacy of that instant of exhilaration."

It is true that we have to pay for all we get, but never in the history of the world was it otherwise. Arcadia never did exist; Eden was impossible on the face of it. Those of us who have inherited instincts that survive and come to the surface of our feeling, occasionally do sigh for the old days and the old ways. In the hunting field it is the primal joy of living that returns to us for a brief while; wandering through the woods or through unfamiliar country our roving eyes and alert senses are the symptoms of a renescent fervour; beating up against a stiff breeze in a lumpy sea, the thrill that mounts up from the hand on the tiller to the heart of the yachtsman is the same thrill that shook our simple forebears. The sight of the windjammer pleases, while the smoke-stacks and churning screws of the liner repel; the cry of the sea-bird is music, while the distant hoot of the automobile ashore somehow serves to bring disenchantment. That is a remembering instinct. Breasting the wind over the crest of the hill, after a stiff climb, we are not attuned to admiration of the locomotive just disappearing round a curve in the distance. Feeling as we do, primal emotions resurgent within us, all these modern inventions appear intrusive, discordant; we regret civilization and its so-called blessings, and are moved to envy of the tribes still left undisturbed in their jungle or mountain fastnesses. We think we would rather be a head hunter in Formosa, or a Tibetan on the Himalayan heights, than a cockney in London or a hustler in New York; rather have expansive lungs, sturdy limbs, clear sight, and

primitive weapons, than be heir to all the comforts and improvements of science and invention. But that is only a phase. The triste feeling soon passes. The Simple Life also has its drawbacks; and unlike the writer in *The Rudder*, we do not find it impossible to say "which is the better life," or at least which, with liberty of choice, we would pick for ourselves. It is quite possible that soon after bows and arrows were invented, some thinker harked back to the period of clubs and spears, and mourned the decadence of the race. If all who imitated Lot's wife shared her fate, there would be no scarcity of salt. It is more natural, somehow, when encountering the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," the immanent, incidental, and inevitable disabilities of existence, to look back than to look forward. We know that yesterday was; to-morrow may never come. Moreover, it is curious that it should be so, but if you think it over, you will admit that we are nearly all apt to be optimists when reviewing "the good old times," and pessimists when peering into the unknown future. Under civilization, the struggle for existence may be more hurried; we cannot think it was less poignant to the bygone unfortunates. In the ultimate analysis, there is probably very little difference between now and then. "Devil take the hindmost" was and is the motto, though civilization is perhaps mealier-mouthed about it. The socialists and collectivists think they could change the law of life, but we doubt it, nay, are sure they cannot. Nature is not mocked. The clock may be stopped, but time goes on just the same. KOHALETH, and OMAR KHAYYAM, and many others, have really said all there is to say about it. Those who are too busy living to prattle about Life with a large L are the ones who really score.

CHINESE ESPERANTO.

(Daily Press, September 24th.)

The originator of the Tower of Babel story must have been an observant man familiar with the helplessness of peoples unable to communicate with each other. Anything more helpless than a person in need of something for which he is unable to ask, among foreigners, it would be difficult to think of offhand. Whatever it may have been in the far and almost unimaginable past, the language of signs is an inadequate business as we know it. Only the most elementary expressions can be produced, and those liable to be amusingly misunderstood. Writings and pictures and diagrams are, of course, out of the question, as altogether too cumbersome to be of service in every day needs. Men want among their very first and most pressing daily requirements a language, a vocal medium of thought exchange; and since they have developed the nomadic habit to an extent their wandering forebears could never have dreamed of, the trouble that caused the cessation of building operations at the Tower of Babel has forced itself upon their notice, with the result that we have the Esperanto enthusiasts and their like. When the language difficulty presents itself within the confines of what purports to be one Empire, one people with common national interests, it is obviously aggravated. If it be a desideration that a man should be able to make himself understood wherever he goes, it is clearly of the first importance that he should not encounter misunderstanding while he goes about his own country. Yet in China, as the attentive schoolboy knows, there are several speech mediums in use, and "a good deal" of confusion and inconvenience. It

appears that the Chinese papers in the North have been considering and discussing the need for a common language throughout China. So far as we can gather at second-hand, they have not got to the length of suggesting the Esperanto expedient. Perhaps it would be correct to say they have gone far beyond that, for their naive and simple recommendation is the general adoption of the Kwanhwa or Mandarin speech. As a recommendation it has merit. It would be well, we suppose, assuming the general consent to adopt a uniform tongue, that the language selected should be "the language of the senate, the language of the forum, the language of the rostrum and pulpit, the language of the schoolroom and the language of the Press." One common tongue would undoubtedly be a great advantage, and it might as well be the best selection possible. Some people are so constituted mentally, however, as to seem unable or unwilling to recognise that there are desirable reforms that cannot be brought about by fiat in this way, not even by the fiat of the intelligent majority which a little argument and reasoning is expected to collate into existence. Probably every Chinaman in the Empire would instantly admit the advantage of having only one form of speech. Their passion for uniformity, born of much long drilling, would seem to encourage hope of the desired reform. As that disposition has not prevented the endurance of many dialects, we take it that the speech of masses of people is not a plastic thing, permitting arbitrary modification, but that it is a river too wide to bridge, too strong to dam. It must run as it listeth, as the laws of Nature ordain, rather than as the laws of man. The illustration is not inapt: from the point of view of those pleading for a change, the disunity fostered within the Empire by variety of speech is as much a "China's Sorrow" as the great river itself. It has always been a stumblingblock with big empires and federations, but whether to regard it as a cause or as an effect of the "parochial" instinct that persistently divides race from race and clan from clan, we would not care to decide. It is evident that if, as we readily admit, "the possession of a common language should tend to centralize governmental power, and bring the widely separated provinces and dependencies of the Empire into closer relationship and union with Government," the lack of it must operate reversely. It seems to us, however, futile to discuss possible selections, to argue the superior merits of any one language, until we see how the cat is to be belled. If the universal language be a universal need, we have faith that it will evolve itself, in time. But as some considerable time has elapsed, without evolution showing its hand, it is possible that there may be some natural law which forbids a linguistic utopia. Were we a little more superstitious, we might even draw the obvious moral from the fable of Babel, and suggest that "there's a divinity" which objects to men building utopias beyond a certain elevation. Meanwhile, we put the subject of universal language into the same pigeonhole with universal brotherhood; only to be taken out for gentle academic exercise when more pressing matters are not to the fore. When Mr. KEE RAE-DRE, socialist Member for the Whampoa Division, arises in the Chinese House of Commons at Shanghai to propose the abolition of the Chinese House of Lords, the day for one language for China may appear to be dawning. It is not yet. If it were, we would not recommend the adoption of Mandarin. We would vote for English.

THE TIENTSI POST OFFICE.

(Daily Press, 25th September.)

The Tientsin newspapers are up in arms against the decision of the Government of Hongkong to close the British Postal Agency in that port at the end of the current month, and we observe that their protests have evoked an expression of sympathy from the *N.C. Daily News*. We could sympathise too—on the same terms—but from the point of view of the tax-payers of Hongkong we do not regard the decision of the Government as being open to the condemnation that is being heaped upon it.

The British Postal Agency in Tientsin has been established just twelve months, and many of our readers will be familiar with the history of the negotiations leading up to its establishment. The proposal originated in 1905 with the East India and China Trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce who represented that it was felt to be an anomaly that whereas there were German, French, Chinese and Japanese Post Offices at Tientsin there was no British Branch Post Office nearer than Chefoo, the result being that whilst a letter could be sent from London to Chefoo for one penny the forwarding of the same from Chefoo to Tientsin (a distance of only a few miles) cost two-pence half-penny. The Chamber urged that the recent momentous events in the Far East, meaning the Russo-Japanese war, had rendered it desirable that Great Britain should be in all respects as well equipped commercially with essential facilities as other European nations. At first the Postmaster General in London was approached on the subject, but the Chamber was informed that the British Postal Agencies in China were under the control, not of the Postmaster General, but the Colonial Government of Hongkong. The London Chamber thereupon forwarded the correspondence to the Chamber of Commerce here who came to the conclusion that "for the greater convenience of British trade, as well as from an Imperial standpoint, the arguments brought forward by the London Chamber of Commerce are incontrovertible" and they were unanimously of opinion that it was advisable steps should be taken to open an agency at Tientsin with as little delay as possible. The Government acquiesced, not very enthusiastically apparently, for when the Governor (then Sir MATTHEW NATHAN) made his speech on the Budget which included an appropriation of \$12,898 for the Tientsin postal agency he commented on it in the following terms: "This agency was urged on the authorities at Home by the London Chamber of Commerce as being required for correspondence between Tientsin and London and was supported by the Chamber of Commerce here as tending to the convenience of British Merchants in China, and therefore to the enhancing of British prestige. I have remarked that when British prestige is to be enhanced in China, and when some expenditure is involved thereby, the Hongkong Government is called upon to bear that expenditure." The local Chamber of Commerce had, however, given some consideration to this phase of the question, and wrote the Government to the effect that while they were aware that the Treaty port postal agencies were not always sources of revenue to the Hongkong Government, and that any loss fell on the local ratepayers, they believed that in the case of Tientsin, one of the larger ports, it might reasonably be anticipated that no actual loss would occur.

Had that anticipation been realised, we have no doubt that the "peremptory order" for the closing of the Tientsin agency would not have been sent. At the next meeting of the Legislative Council, when the Estimates will probably be discussed, it would perhaps be useful if one of the unofficial members were to elicit from the Government the reasons for the closing of the agency. One Tientsin journal assumes it to be "nothing more than an incident of official routine on the part of some colonial subordinate who has been actuated by the wording of the agreement, which was that the experiment was to be put in operation for one year." We charitably assume that more sarcasm was intended to be shown in this remark than intelligent perception. Matters of this kind are not left to the decision of "subordinates," and our contemporary may take it for granted that good reasons exist for the decision to close the agency. Another Tientsin paper understands that the agency "fully pays its own expenses," but in the very next sentence says: "it is only a question of the payment of bringing mails up here from Hongkong." Now this, as Sir MATTHEW NATHAN remarked, represents the larger part of the cost of the Agency. On referring to the approved Estimates for 1907, we see that of the total vote of \$12,898, transit charges account for \$7,600. If the British post office at Tientsin does no more than pay "its own expenses," and leaves the taxpayers of Hongkong to provide \$7,600 a year to cover the cost of the transit of mails, there is ample justification for the step taken by the Government, especially when we take into account the expectation that, in consequence of the revision of the postal rates, the Hongkong Post Office will next year incur a heavy loss. The revenue estimated for 1908 is only \$315,000 as compared with the estimate of \$418,200 in 1907, while the expenditure in 1908 is estimated at \$410,514. Faced with a decline in the Post Office revenue amounting to \$103,000, the Government finds itself in the position of not being able to reduce its expenditure on the Post Office by more than \$4,184. An estimated loss of \$95,514 is therefore shown on running the Post Office next year. In this difficulty the Tientsin community may find Hongkong's answer to its appeal. However much we may sympathise with Tientsin in the grave inconvenience and the serious financial loss to the community which the closing of the British postal agency involves, the Post Office revenue of the Colony clearly does not at the present time warrant the Government in continuing a postal agency which mulcts the tax-payers of Hongkong to the tune of six or seven thousand dollars a year. One of the Tientsin newspapers understands that Major NATHAN, the General Manager of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.—to whose efforts and assistance the establishment of the office at Tientsin, it says, was originally due—is prepared to carry the mail from Shanghai to Tientsin free by the steamers of his line. No doubt the Government of Hongkong will give to such an offer its most favourable consideration, but if its acceptance would still leave a burden on the ratepayers of the Colony, the Government can hardly be expected to cancel its decision to close the agency.

It is stated from Peking that H.E. Yuan Shih-kai is really earnest in his endeavours to get a constitution for China without delay. When advised by friends not to be hasty for fear of untoward circumstances, his Excellency declared that he was ready even to sacrifice life and fortune to gain his object.

THE KOREAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(Daily Press, September 26th.)

Wedge in between Korea and the coast region of Manchuria, so foolishly ceded to Russia by Prince KUNG in 1860 on the absurd suggestion that the Russian agent, General IGNATIEFF, was in return to use his best endeavours to procure the retirement from Peking of Lord ELGIN, China managed to retain her fortress, such as it was, of Hunchun, and a strip of land leading down to the Tumen River, which thus gave her a narrow exit to the Japan Sea from what was left to her of Manchuria. The only foreigner who seems of late to have visited these regions is Mr. GLIVE BIGHAM, who visited Hunchun in October 1899; and in his work, "A Year in China," gives an interesting description of the locality. With regard to the boundary between China and Korea, it is acknowledged on all sides that the northern boundary of Korea should be on the west the Yalu River, and on the east the Tumen. Now there never has been any doubt about the Tumen, and the strongest evidence with regard to this is that when in 1860 China handed over the sea-coast to Russia, all three, Korea, China, and Russia made without question the Tumen the southern limit of the new Russian territory of Primorsk. China has all the while continued in occupation of the fort at Hunchun, and has always claimed down to the Tumen, where of late years she has established the village of Yintse.

For many years along the northwestern and north-eastern frontiers of Korea by an old understanding between her and China there existed a borderland kept unoccupied, and known as the Hien Tao, or unoccupied circuit, which in Japanese is pronounced Kando. This borderland was maintained by China to prevent unauthorised communication between the two countries, and China used to keep here a frontier guard to prevent smuggling. With the decay of China's executive the keeping of the guard here became a burden, and the district in consequence became a refuge for marauders and fugitives from justice, and China some years back before her war with Japan arranged with Korea to throw it open to settlement. With the usual happy-go-lucky practice of China, though she had retained the fort of Hunchun, she was blind to the advantage it gave her of affording an entrance to the Japan Sea, from which the village of Yintse is only fourteen miles distant. On occupying the Hien Tao, China took measures to remove the Korean squatters, and her right in this respect has never been questioned, and we find that at the time of Mr. BIGHAM's visit in October 1899 China was in full occupation of the territory down to the boundary, the left bank of the Tumen river. So little idea had Korea of making any claim to land on the opposite bank of the river that Mr. BIGHAM found there was no ferry boat nor any means of communication, and it was only after a considerable delay that his servant happened to find a small fishing boat, on the river, which he pressed into his service, and made the fisherman take him across. The boat was so small and unsuitable that, as he says, it was with a vast deal of crowding and at considerable risk that they got to the other side of the river at the Korean town of Kyong Heung. Now this Kando to which the Korean administration has been making claim is not an island at all, but is simply a portion of this Hien Tao, or "unoccupied" land, and the claim to it is evidently made in order to effectually shut China out from access to the Tumen

River, and so render this small section of Chinese territory inaccessible from the sea.

As we have said, the Chinese, till the events of 1894 awakened them to a sense of the importance of this little strip of territory, had taken no steps of any sort to maintain a gate of entrance from the Japan Sea. Prince KUNG when he yielded to the persuasive voice of General IGNATIEFF and gave up the entire of the eastern sea-coast of Manchuria, had only the idea of getting rid of his momentary tormentor, Lord ELGIN; and was ready to give away anything to the first pretended friend who would promise to get him off the premises. It does not seem that in 1894 the Chinese had awakened to the fact that by a chance in no way due to their astuteness, they actually had the required gate of entrance; and notwithstanding that they were in actual occupation of Yintse in the autumn of 1899, do they seem even then to have realised the importance of the position? That the Japanese especially since their new agreement with Russia, should desire to obtain this corner of Manchuria, which would bring them into immediate touch with the Russian possessions is but natural; and not improbably it is this evident desire of Japan to get a footing on the left bank of the Tumen that has given China an inkling of the importance of the position; and has led to her blocking the way, and being so persistent in her claim to the territory as hers by right as well as by occupation.

In the agreement of 1712 by which the boundaries between China and Korea were arranged, the Yalu and Tumen rivers are said to be the dividing line. The written characters used for the Tumen, are 土門. Now here, as all through these countries outside China proper, the characters are simply phonetic, the language not being Chinese, and the rivers having no Chinese names. On recent maps, principally Japanese, the name of the river is written with the characters 土門 Tsoman, the first in both cases being in the lower tone, and therefore with an identical initial—both are practically identical, and the calligraphist left to choose would be equally likely to choose one or other in writing the name. The Chinese of course has logic on his side when he points to the map showing how closely connected are the sources of the two rivers in the Tapeh Shan, and how they mark the clearest and most evident frontier, which moreover corresponds with the ethnographic divisions of the country. On the other hand, the Japanese have discovered a rival Tumen, which is pretended to rise in the Pehteo Shan, and taking a north-easterly course to flow after a course of some three hundred li into the river Sungari. It is sufficient to say that such a river has not been heard of hitherto, and does not exist on any of the maps. Moreover, and this is perhaps the strongest reason for rejecting the contention, the river could not, even if located, form any efficient line of separation, either topically or ethnologically. If we are to decide on the evidence forthcoming, the Japanese evidence as to a possible other Tumen must be rejected as entirely irrelevant to the point. On the other hand there is the undoubted fact that for half a century the Chinese have failed to take advantage of the position, and notwithstanding they have been in occupation of the left bank of the river for some twenty years have never made any use of the water way. Still this is hardly sufficient to justify the Japanese after all these years in taking forcible possession, and we have gladly noted, in a

previous article, their assurances that the small force sent was intended only to restore peace and order in the disturbed locality.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE RE-SHUFFLE.

(Daily Press, September 27th.)

Our readers must be awaiting with considerable interest some further information regarding the announcement made in the *Daily Press* a few days ago, of the proposed reorganisation of the Imperial Colonial Office, including the establishment of a secretariat to the newly constituted Imperial Conference. Lord ELGIN's announcement to the House of Lords was too brief to satisfy curiosity on all points. There is a promising sound about the determination to separate the departments of the Colonial Office so that there will be "a distinct division dealing with the affairs of the responsibly governed colonies." It now appears that as a result of the changes, the irresponsibly governed colonies, as we feel obliged to call them, must receive more notice and special attention, and time only can show if this is to be for better or worse. Instead of the four departments, each with an Assistant Secretary of State, there are to be three. There will be the "Dominion" Department, confining its attentions to the Dominions and such protectorates as march with their borders, or are what is called "geographically dependent" upon them. The Crown Colonies get a Department all to themselves, and as they require more attention than all the rest put together, it is fitting that their own particular Department should retain the comprehensive title of "the Colonial Department." The term "colony" as now employed at Home will be understood to mean "Crown Colony." The late Conference has had the result of eliminating a word that to our bigger, democratic, independent, and touchy dependencies was becoming offensive. If their loyalty can be secured by such a verbal concession to their pride of status, we need not grumble. An indulgent smile seems more fitting. It has been pointed out that "the new departmental change is as full of meaning, in its way, as that which in the middle of last century severed the Colonies from their incongruous association with the War Department." There remains the third or "General" Department, to occupy itself with legal, financial and other business, under the supervision of the Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State. It will be interesting to learn, as we hope to do by a later mail, just how far this Department is likely to overlap the others. Apparently it is to have permanent committees of experts, to "take a collective view" of contracts, concessions, and questions of patronage. We hope it may early take a collective view of the Crown Agent system. There is at present a good deal of uncertainty as to the precise nature and scope of its duties, and as to its relation to the other two Departments. The *Times* says that its first secretary is to be Mr. JUST, who is now, as Assistant Under-Secretary, in charge of the department comprising South Africa, and who accompanied Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on his South African tour.

No one on the Colonial Office staff could well have a better claim to the appointment, for Mr. JUST was joint secretary to the late Conference and assistant secretary to the first Conference twenty years ago. His subordinates are also to be members of the Civil Service, and Lord ELGIN is confident of being able to find men who have visited the self-governing colonies. But what is to be the status of the Secretariat? From Lord ELGIN's statement it might almost appear that

It is to be an appendage to the "general" department, or even an integral part of it. We can scarcely suppose this to be the case, but it seems clear, at any rate, that it will be an integral part of the Colonial Office. It must be confessed that Lord Elgin's allusions to its status are not altogether reassuring. He says the post of secretary should be filled by a man "of a standing which would justify his access, whenever necessary, direct to the Secretary of State." Certainly it should be; that is putting it very low when we remember that the original suggestion was for a Secretariat distinct from the Colonial office, and responsible to the Conference alone.

The objection appears to be that the wishes of the Conference have not been fully met. The new Secretariat, emanating from and remaining a part of the Colonial Office, cannot be considered as altogether and solely responsible to the independent states of the new Imperial federation and the British Premier. It will require comments from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa before we can tell whether the change has gone far enough, or is only a half measure. At present, the only home papers who seem to have clear ideas on the subject consider that more will be required to satisfy the Colonies—and Dominions.

BAD BUSINESS.

(Daily Press, September 28th.)

Business men, as we lately remarked, have some right to resent or ignore the positive counsels of ill-informed advisers. Outsiders can claim no title to tell them what they ought to do, to achieve either the immediate benefit they hope for, or the indirect advantages of national pre-eminence and prestige that the self-constituted counsellors would fain see. The case seems different when negative counsels are concerned. We do claim that there are a few things we may warn them not to do, and the receipt of a chatty, personal circular, advising us to buy a sewing machine and do our own sewing, affords the opportunity for us to retort with the suggestion that such advertisers should get a little commonsense somewhere, and avoid the error of hawking refrigerators among the Eskimo. The first Yankee who hit upon the idea of personally addressing possible customers by mail, in the interests of his trade, was a smart business man. We have no doubt that he prospered. But the crowd of imitators who have sequaciously followed him is a weariness to the flesh, and distinctly discouraging to the person who might in the ordinary course of things go and patronize them. Our notion of the Simple Life does not include doing our own sewing. If it did, we would be consistent, and stick to the old-fashioned needle and thread, provided always that we could learn to thread the needle. The sewing-machine proposition has come to the wrong address, and we must flatly refuse even the wheedling request at the end of the letter to "think it over." Picking out addresses in the Directory for these personal appeals should be done locally and with great discretion. A taipan unable to scale more than 8 stone 13 lbs cannot help being annoyed by finding in his morning letters a typewritten or pseudo-typed recommendation to try a certain Anti-fat preparation. The worst case of all that we have so far encountered comes from Washington, D.C., directed to a personal address in "Victoria Town, Hong Kong." Postage prepaid—a mercy commanding gratitude—the envelope is endorsed "A Business Proposition for your Personal Consideration. Answer by Return Mail." We do not regard it as a business like proposition at all. It is so palpably the composition of a liar and

a cheat. This impudent exploiter of human credulity writes to "Dear Friend," that "your name came into our possession from such a reliable source," that he does not hesitate to offer an agency (on cash terms) for his "Health Restorer." He is gracious enough to say, "From what we have learned about you, we are confident that you are just the person we are looking for." From our information at hand we have reason to believe that you are, like other ambitious people, anxious to increase your present income by becoming associated with a well paying established business." This, we may parenthetically, was addressed to a busy taipan who has more money than he can reasonably spend, and who in any case would rather cut his throat than try to foist on his friends and neighbours any quack medicine whatever. Like a sensible man when he finds himself really ill, he calls in a qualified medical man. The "confidential information" accompanying the offer betrays what enormous profits these poison-hawkers make; but our correspondent's request that we should publish the whole thing seems inadvisable; not that there is any fear of libel, but that it might actually help the rascals by advertising their business. There is another out of countless examples that might be quoted, a pestering firm at Canton which has had to abandon its Hongkong office because its gambling system of selling its goods was contrary to local law. We hear numerous complaints from people receiving its glaring mail matter, who dislike the idea that their office staffs or household members should imagine therefrom that they would have any "truck" with such a business. There ought to be some legal means of stopping the nuisance, by suing the senders for constructive libel, or something. Or better still, should we not prosecute for trespass in our letter boxes and mail bags, claiming for moral and intellectual damage? One thing seems clear, that such reckless circularising is more likely to provoke annoyance than orders.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have received for publication the following official minutes of a monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday, 3rd September. Present:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), Mr. A. G. Wood (Vice-Chairman), Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick, Messrs. A. Haupt, G. H. Medhurst, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins and A. R. Lowe, (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the Monthly Meeting held on the 18th ultimo were read, and confirmed.

LEASE OF OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN said he had renewed the lease of the rooms at present occupied for another period of 3 years from 30th instant on the same terms.

COMPANIES (EXTRA COLONIAL REGISTER) ORDINANCE, 1907.

The following correspondence was read:—
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
13th August, 1907.

SIR—I am directed to forward for the information of your committee copy of a draft ordinance entitled "Companies (Extra Colonial Register) Ordinance, 1907," and to ask your Committee's opinion thereon and for any comments or suggestions they may wish to make in order that this Chamber may consider the same before replying to the Hongkong Government's request for this Chamber's opinion of the Bill.

I am to ask for the favour of an early reply.

I have &c.,

(Sgd.) A. R. Lowe, Secretary.

The Secretary,
General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce,
28th August, 1907.

The Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing copies of the draft Ordinance, entitled "Companies (Extra Colonial Register) Ordinance, 1907," has been laid before my Committee.

After carefully considering same, I am directed to suggest the following alterations, in which I trust your Committee will acquiesce.

Clause 4. Section (2) for nominal capital substitute "paid up Capital."

Section (8) b. delete the words "who shall have died domiciled elsewhere than in the Colony."

Clause 6. Section (1) for "one month" substitute "three months".

I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) J. D. CANNING,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN also read extracts from private letters from leading lawyers in Shanghai and Tientsin explaining the views held by those interested in the working of Hongkong Registered Companies at those ports.

After some discussion it was agreed to support the Bill subject to alterations suggested by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

OPIUM MONOPOLY AT NANKING.

The following letter was read:—

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT,
Chairman,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—We have the honour to bring to your attention the following copies of correspondence in connection with the intention of the Viceroy at Nanking to grant a monopoly of the Opium trade in Nanking:—

1. Copy of letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul General, at Shanghai, by the foreign opium dealers there, dated 27th June.
2. Copy of letter addressed to the Chairman of the China Association, dated 11th July.
3. Copy of letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul General, Shanghai, dated 2nd August.
4. Extracts from "Sin Wan Pao."
5. Translation of a letter addressed to importers by the Swatow Opium Guild in Shanghai.

6. Translation of an Official despatch published in the "South China Journal" of the Viceroy of Liang re the erection of an Opium Monopoly Office.

In connection with the above, which will give you full information on the matter, we beg to inform you that an emissary of the Viceroy of Nanking is now in the Colony and has actually purchased Opium for the Bureau.

We understand that the Chinese Authorities in the other Provinces are closely watching the course of events at Nanking with a view, if successful, of forming monopolies in the other centres of the Opium trade also.

We would therefore request you to give this important question prompt attention and lay the matter before the Government or take such other steps as may appear advisable to your Committee.

We have &c.

(Sgd.) DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
S. J. DAVID & Co.
E. PABANEY.
TATA SONS & Co.
H. M. H. NOMAZEE.
CAWASJEE PULLANJEE & Co.
P. F. TALATI.
M. E. H. ELLIAM.
ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
C. ABDOOLA & Co.
MOOSA VIEIRA & Co.
PHIROSHA P. PETIT & Co.

A discussion followed and it was decided to represent the matter to the Government as a breach of treaty rights and to send a cable to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking protesting against the proposed Monopoly at Nanking.

SECRETARYSHIP.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a new secretary had engaged Mr. E. A. M. Williams of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham's Office, whose duties would commence in February next. In the meantime Mr. A. R. Lowe would continue to act.

This concluded the business before the Meeting.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

HON. MR. F. H. MAY REAPPOINTED RECTOR.

His Excellency the Governor presided at a combined meeting of the General Council and the students of the Hongkong College of Medicine which was held in the Legislative Council Chamber on September 23rd for the purpose of electing a rector. There were present the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Mr. A. H. Crook, Dr. J. C. Thomson (secretary), G. M. Harston, W. V. Koch, B. M. Gibson, F. Clark, W. B. A. Moore, Ho Kai, J. W. Noble, Heanley, and Kwan King-leung, Wong Sai-yan, Ho Nai-hop, Ho Kotsun, Lee Yin-ze, Au ze-cham, Ma Luk, To-Ying-kwan, Chung Yik-tsun, Ho Nai-tsun and Kwan King-hang, licentiates of the College, and others.

HIS EXCELLENCY said—Gentlemen, It has given me very great pleasure to address you for the first time as president of the Hongkong College of Medicine, an institution with which I have the very deepest and most cordial sympathy. There is no occasion for making any speech or discussing the position and prospects of the College. The business before us to-day is limited to the election of a new rector. Mr. May, who has been rector of the College for the last five years, has given his time and effort, as you know better than I do, and his keen interest to this work, and I understand he is not unwilling to stand again for election. The motion will be proposed by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

HON. DR. HO KAI—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, As senior member of the Court of this College, and also as one of the oldest members of the General Council, it is my privilege as well as pleasure to nominate for your re-election the Hon. Mr. May to be rector of the College for a further term of five years. To secure your unanimous vote, gentlemen, I need to say very little indeed on the present occasion, as Mr. May is well known to you all, and during the five years in which he has occupied the rectorial chair he has shown himself most active and most energetic in promoting the welfare and interest of the College. I do not speak, and have no intention of speaking, with any idea of flattery or offering any undue compliments, but having had over twenty years' close association with this institution, I am bound to say that Mr. May has done just as much work for the College as any of his illustrious predecessors; and that during the past five years the College under his rectorship has made great progress, and very soon it will be established on a more permanent basis. Thanks to the generosity of the Government, and the munificence of a public spirited Chinese gentleman, Mr. Ng Li-hing, the College is about to have permanent quarters built, and in the new circumstances I am sure that Mr. May, if he is supported by the members of this Court, and also by the public, will bring College training to such a high level that it will prove satisfactory to the students of the College as well as the Medical Council at home, and I hope also to the Medical Board in Hongkong. But, gentlemen, notwithstanding the great energy and ability displayed by Mr. May, still he can accomplish but little without the co-operation of you all, and I specially tell you students past and present of the Hongkong College of Medicine that you should not to-day disperse after simply coming here, and think you have done your duty by electing Mr. May your rector. I hope you will, when you depart from here, use your endeavours in supporting him and his Court in getting up a sufficient endowment fund to enable the College to be improved and to be placed on a sound and permanent basis. With these few remarks, Sir, I most cordially propose that the Hon. Mr. May, C.M.G., be re-elected rector of the College. (applause.)

Mr. Kwang King-leung had great pleasure in seconding the motion, which was supported by Mr. Wong Chung-yik on behalf of the students of the College, who trusted that Mr. May would be elected unanimously (applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY then asked if there were any other nominations, and as there were not, put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

HON. MR. MAY—Your Excellency and Gentlemen; I am deeply sensible of the

honour that you have done me in re-electing me to be your rector. I appreciate the all too flattering terms in which my friend on the right submitted my name to you. But I appreciate still more the honour that you have conferred upon me because at this time I feel—and I know that you feel—that the college has reached a turning point in its career (applause). My friend on the right has reminded you that in the past we have been labouring under great disabilities, without a roof over our head, and without any money in our pocket. A year ago we had the good fortune to inherit a windfall representing some £10,000; and just lately, through the generosity of Mr. Ng Li-hing, we find ourselves enabled to avail ourselves of a sufficient sum of money to build a permanent building in which the education of our students can be fittingly carried on. But I would remind you all, and the public outside these walls to-day, that a building is not sufficient without an endowment. Hitherto the education of our students has been carried on through the gratuitous services of the medical men in the Colony, who have given their time and their skill to the services of the College for no remuneration whatever. It is only within recent years that the Government has been able to make a small annual grant to the College to give some honoraria to these gentlemen, but those are so slight that they are hardly worth the mention. What we want, gentlemen—for all these medical men have their own daily business to follow—what we want, I say, are permanent lecturers who can devote the whole of their time to the education of our students in certain subjects, such as physiology and anatomy. To engage those men we require an endowment fund, and to properly equip the building which will be erected through the generosity of Mr. Ng Li-hing we must meet certain capital expenditure. I am not going at the present moment to make any appeal to your pockets, so you need not look at me so seriously. My remarks are merely directed to that generous Hongkong public which is not here to-day. The present is not the moment to appeal to them; they are never appealed to in vain, and when we do appeal to them I feel sure we shall not appeal to them without success (applause). Therefore, gentlemen, you see that we have in fact arrived at a turning point. For when we shall have erected our building and when we obtain the aid of the endowment, which I hope will happen before the next year closes, we shall be in a position to have a real working college which I trust will be able to give such an education to our students as will enable them to claim to be placed on the medical register of the Colony (applause). That is the goal, gentlemen, which your Court have had in view for many years, and I personally have very great hope I shall see that realised before I leave the Colony myself (applause). I thank you again for electing me. I have not been able to do much for you in the past, but in the near future I feel that perhaps I may be able to do something towards the realisation of those hopes which I have indicated, and anything I can do for you, you may believe me, I shall do with the greatest pleasure in life (great applause).

DR. KOCH—It now devolves upon me to ask you to join me in rendering a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in being present to-day and presiding over this meeting. I think we may take it as an earnest of the great interest he shows in educational matters, and especially of medical education in this Colony; and I am sure his presence here to-day will be a stimulus not only to the College and the students, but also to the lecturers in their work. I ask you, gentlemen, to join me in giving His Excellency a hearty vote of thanks.

The vote was carried by acclamation and, The GOVERNOR said—Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the vote of thanks you were so very kind as to propose to me. I can assure you I regard it more as a pleasure than a duty to preside on an occasion like this, because, as I said in my opening remarks it is a cause in which I take the deepest and keenest interest, and I thoroughly and heartily echo the words Mr. May said just now in saying that he hoped the College had reached a turning point and that before another year or two had passed

we would succeed in obtaining for the College not only new buildings but an adequate endowment and an adequate equipment (applause). The business of the meeting then ended.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 20th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

AN INTERPRETER WANTED.

When the case *Ramijo Perez v. H. Barbary* was called, the defendant answered to his name but when asked if he owed the \$57 for which he was sued, he muttered something about being French, and he did not appear to understand English.

Mr. E. J. Grist, for plaintiff, said the money was owing as rent for either the month of July or August.

His Honour—He has just produced the receipt for July.

Mr. Grist—Well then, it is August.

His Honour—Is he in the house now?

Mr. Grist—I don't know.

His Honour—Fix a day and we will hear it.

The hearing was set down for Tuesday.

His Honour—You must provide a French interpreter for this man.

Mr. Grist—I don't.

His Honour then gave instruction that the defendant be informed that he must provide an interpreter.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENT.

Mr. J. Scott Harston appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Harding for the defendant, in the action *John Lemm, trading as the "City of Paris" against Pansy Hall for \$164.43.*

Mr. Harding said he was instructed to consent to judgment on condition that the defendant be allowed to pay by instalments.

Mr. Harston opposed this unless security were offered.

Mr. Harding pointed out that he had already given his personal security that the defendant would appear. She was present in court.

His Honour said if he put her in gaol to-day he would let her out to-morrow. Judgment would be for plaintiff, but he would not grant immediate execution.

Monday, September 23rd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FRENCH STREET MURDER.

Kwok Chin and Tse On were indicted on the charge of feloniously and wilfully, and with malice aforethought killing and murdering one, Tam Tsoi on August 27th. Prisoners pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were empanelled:—H. S. Bevan (foreman), C. Piers, J. Crosbie, G. Gittins, W. J. Hobbs, H. A. L. Oldenberg and A. Ohme.

Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General stated that the murder took place at French Street, West Point, at about 9.30 p.m. on August 27th. About that time one of the Sergeants of police heard a noise outside No. 7 Police Station and went to investigate. At the junction of French Street and Queen's Road West he found a dead body lying, with a stream of blood running from it into the side channel. He noticed at the time that there were about six stab wounds on it. Some were on the back, one was near the eye, and one was in front of the right shoulder. The police afterwards arrested four men on suspicion, the two accused and two others. As there was no evidence against two of the men arrested the charges against them were withdrawn, but these two men would give evidence as being eyewitnesses of the whole affair. Trouble arose, apparently, out of a clan fight. Members of one Club when at a brothel, reviled members of another Club, the result being that

there was an almost nightly disturbance outside this brothel. On the night of August 17th a number of his friends were walking along Queen's Road with deceased, when they met a body of men at the junction of Queen's Road and Water Street, who attacked them. The first lot of men ran away, the deceased with others running towards Des Voeux Road and French Street. They were followed by the two accused, the first of whom was seen to strike deceased on the face. Deceased cried out and fell down, and according to the evidence of witnesses, the first accused inflicted a number of stabs on him.

When the case had been in progress for about an hour, Mr. Piers, one of the jurors received word that his wife was seriously ill. When he made this fact known to the Court his Lordship adjourned the case until 2 p.m., and asked Mr. Piers to return by that time, if possible, and if he could not, to send word. As the juror was unable to return his Lordship discharged the rest of the jurors, and intimated that he would call a fresh jury and proceed with the case to-day.

Tuesday, September 24th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FRENCH STREET MURDER.

The trial of Kwok Chiu and Tse On, charged with murdering one Tam Tsoi, in French Street, West Point, on August 27th, was continued. The new jury empanelled consisted of Messrs. W. Helms, M. Jebson, W. Glendenning, H. A. L. Oldenberg, A. Ohme, G. Gittins and H. J. Colahan.

Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General informed the jury of the facts in the case, making an opening statement on the lines of the one reported yesterday, after which evidence was called for the Crown.

When evidence for the defence had been heard Counsel addressed the jury and his Lordship in summing up directed the jurors to acquit the second prisoner, leaving only the first to deal with. If they believed the evidence, they could either bring in a verdict of manslaughter or murder. In his opinion it was murder, as the quarrel was of some standing and the result of the fight was a death which was caused by stabbing.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, returning into Court after an absence of four minutes. They found the first prisoner guilty of manslaughter and the second not guilty. The second man was discharged. In passing sentence on the first his Lordship said the jury in their discretion had found him guilty of manslaughter. He was not cavilling at the verdict at all but at the same time he had to take care that this offence did not become too common. The prisoner would be sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

Wednesday, 25th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

AN UNSATISFACTORY CASE.

Bhola Singh sued Rhan Singh to recover an amount due for goods supplied. The claim as set out in the writ was for \$10.55, being as to \$9.35 for milk and \$1.20 for minerals supplied. Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship—What do you call minerals?

Mr. Gardiner—Soda water, lemonade, etc.

His Lordship—Oh! mineral waters.

Plaintiff informed the Court that he had supplied defendant with milk and soda at his request, and each time when he applied for payment defendant put him off.

His Lordship—What is the amount of your claim?—\$12 for milk, and \$9.27 for soda.

His Lordship—It is not that on the writ?—Then it is the solicitor's mistake.

Bussan Singh, an ex-watchman on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, told the Court he knew the defendant was supplied with the milk and soda.

Defendant—The witness lives about four miles away from my place.

Defendant then entered the box and told his Lordship a feud had arisen between him and the plaintiff because the latter was not allowed to go on the railway line. Defendant was the No. 1 watchman and had received instructions from Mr. Logan to arrest the plaintiff whenever he found him on the line. Subsequently he arrested the defendant who was taken to Taipo by three or four officials and at the Police Court there fined \$50 for trespass. Witness did not owe the plaintiff any money.

M. Gardiner—Didn't you have the milk delivered you daily?—No.

I suppose you drink milk?—No.

Plaintiff, recalled, admitted being fined \$50 for trespassing on the railway, but denied that defendant arrested him. It was a police sergeant.

His Lordship—I don't think the case can stop here. These are most unsatisfactory cases and I am never perfectly satisfied in my own mind.

Mr. Gardiner—I have another witness, my Lord.

His Lordship—It is this way: if the defendant is speaking the truth as to arresting the plaintiff, it shows a grudge.

Mr. Gardiner—If your Lordship adjourns it, I will ascertain who actually arrested the plaintiff.

His Lordship—I think that is the best way. I will adjourn the case and you can bring it up in Friday's list.

Thursday, September 26th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

A SPECIAL DEFENCE.

Lam Wing brought action against the Po Song firm to recover \$584, being principal and interest due on a promissory note. Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

Mr. R. Harding said the claim against the defendant was as endorsee of a promissory note made by the defendant firm, or in the alternative the claim was for money lent. Mr. Harding first wished to ask his Lordship whether the note in question was a promissory note, because if it was not he had not sufficient evidence to proceed with the case as the original lender was absent.

His Lordship held that the note was a promissory note.

Mr. R. Harding—That being the case, my friend gives notice of a special defence, "want of consideration." Having received that notice I wrote to my friend asking him for particulars as to whether it was total or only partial want of consideration. In reply I received a letter stating that the defendants received no consideration for the instrument sued upon in this action.

Mr. R. A. Harding—In addition to the other defence, we have received no money and say it is a forgery.

Mr. R. Harding—If it is a forged chop no consideration is possible.

Plaintiff then gave evidence as to the loan and in cross-examination was asked if he knew the address of one Hau Kee, who endorsed the note. Plaintiff said he resided at Shek Leung, but could not give his address. Later, he said he had written to him to ask him to come to Hongkong.

His Lordship—What did you do with the letter? Did you hang it up outside the city wall?

Plaintiff said he sent it to a certain rice shop, from which place he thought it would reach Hau Kee.

After further evidence was called the case was adjourned.

Friday, September 27th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

LI CHI-CHIN AGAIN.

Three more actions were added to the long list brought against Li Chi-chin, whom his Lordship recently held to be a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm. The claimants were Chinese firms, and the aggregate amount for which they claimed was \$702.16. Judgment, with costs, was entered in each case, and execution stayed pending appeal on Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defendant's solicitor, promising to furnish security as in the previous cases.

A TREASURY CLAIM.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown solicitor, acting on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer, brought action against Doolittle and another to recover \$49.86 due for rates.

His Lordship—The first man is in Vladivostok, isn't he?

Mr. Morrell—Is he?

His Lordship—I believe so.

Mr. Morrell then proved his claim and judgment was given against the defendants with costs.

CLEARED UP.

His Lordship had no further doubt as to whom judgment should be given against in the case in which Bhola Singh sued Rhan Singh to recover the sum of \$10.55 due for milk and soda. When this action was previously heard, the defendant alleged that the plaintiff brought the action against him because the defendant, who was a watchman at the railway, was obliged to arrest the plaintiff for trespass. This the plaintiff denied, and his Lordship adjourned the case to enable Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for Bhola Singh, to make inquiries.

The Indian sergeant who arrested plaintiff was called, and said he did so on the information of the railway. Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held on September 27th in the City Hall. The Hon. Mr. Chatham presided in the absence of the President, Mr. T. Hough. There was a fair attendance. The report was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, who made a sympathetic reference to the loss the society had sustained by deaths, after which it was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by a ball held on the same lines as last year, the event to take place on the Friday night instead of Saturday. Mr. Shewan was unanimously elected president on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. G. Gordon and the Hon. Mr. Chatham was appointed to the office of vice-president. As Mr. W. Armstrong, to the regret of the members, was unable to continue as secretary, Mr. Munro was elected his successor, and Mr. Fraser was re-elected treasurer. The committee was composed of Hon. Mr. Keswick, Messrs. J. R. Smith, R. Mitchell, E. F. Mackay and W. Armstrong. With the replies of the newly elected officials and a vote of thanks to the retiring secretary, the proceedings terminated.

THE SWATOW REBELLION CASE.

With reference to the note on the front page announcing that the Straits Chinese propose to present a petition to Sir Frederick Lugard for the liberation of In Kai Shing, we learn that the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who received a telegram from the Straits acquainting him with the intention of the Chinese there, has handed the cable to Mr. Otto Kong Sing who is acting for the prisoner. It will be for him to decide what advice should be given to the Straits Chinese in the matter. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who moved for the writ of *habeas corpus*, only did so in the absence of Sir Henry Berkeley.

One thing seems clear, that the Straits Chinese would hardly be so much interested in the fate of a mere armed robber. This petition offers more than a presumption that he was a bona fide political offender.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting takes place on Monday the 30th inst. The report of the committee for the season 1906-1907 says that the income and expenditure account shows a deficit of \$3.58 which has been deducted out of the reserve account, now standing at \$5,575.11. \$106.84 has been written off the assets to provide for bad debts. It is again the regret of the Committee that the funds do not allow of the redemption of \$1,500.00 debentures according to the deed. Debenture interest \$367.40 has been allowed for and has since been paid. There was a larger number of absent members and resignations during the year, and the cricket expenses have increased. The receipts of the Cricket and Tennis gear and Pavilion bar show an improvement whilst Racquet gear and refreshments a slight falling off comparing with the previous year. The Club sent a team to Shanghai in October last and was defeated by the home team by 112 runs. The thanks of the Club are due to the Shanghai community for the generous hospitality extended during the visit. It is the Committee's regret that they were unable to accept the kind invitation from Singapore to send a Hongkong or China team to play cricket at Easter owing to insufficient number of players available. The invitations extended to the Singapore Cricket Club for a Straits team and Shanghai Cricket Club to send teams here for an Interport Cricket week in November next have been accepted by the latter Club. No reply has yet been received from Singapore. The Club played 12 matches against the Navy and Garrison, etc., of which 8 were won and 4 lost. There were also played 13 other matches (such as "Longs" v. "Shorts," etc.). The following scores of 10 and over were made:—Mr. T. E. Pearce, 146, 131 and 116; Mr. E. A. Fowler, 140. Mr. T. E. Pearce heads the batting averages with 41.20, and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith the bowling averages, with 31 wickets for 334 runs, or 10.77 runs per wicket. The Hongkong Cricket Club League team played 13 matches, of which 5 were won, 6 lost and 2 drawn. The team took 5th place in the League competition. The Annual Lawn Tennis match against the L.R.C. was played in May and resulted in a win for the L.R.C. by 58 games to 50. The lawn Tennis tournament was played in April and May, Mr. T. B. Norrie again won the championship and the "A" Class Single Handicap was won by Mr. L. J. Wishart and the "B" Class Single Handicap by Mr. S. E. Green. Capt. Beasley, R.A., and Lt. T. A. Whyte, R.A., were the winners of the Professional Pairs and the Doubles Handicap was won by the brothers Hancock. The Racquets tournament fell through for want of support but it is proposed to play the championship for 1907 before the end of the year. During the year 70 new members joined the Club. The total number of members is now 568, and there are 23 Naval Subscribers. In Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, President till his departure in February last, the Club have lost their oldest playing member. His keenness in all matters whether on the cricket field or in connection with the working of the Club will be sorely missed. Since Mr. Sercombe Smith left the Colony, Mr. F. Maitland has acted as President of the Club.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held on Sept. 24 in Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.'s Office under the presidency of Mr. R. Hancock. The others present were Messrs. H. T. Jackman, T. C. Gray, A. E. Asger (secretary), A. Brawn, Inspector Withers, Tang Chee.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so, said he was glad to see they had a credit balance of \$35.

Mr. BRAWN seconded. He added that he would like to endorse the reference in the report to Mr. Sercombe Smith. When the League was instituted four years ago Mr. Sercombe Smith helped them a great deal in overcoming the initial difficulties and when any dispute arose his judgment always proved sound. The success of the League was to a large extent due to Mr. Smith and he thought

they might claim the League had been a success because it added to the interest of their life on a Saturday afternoon—both to players and non-players. It was indirectly responsible for the birth of two new clubs—the Police and Kowloon. In concluding he thought the committee ought to congratulate themselves on having secured Mr. Hancock as successor to Mr. Sercombe Smith (hear hear).

The report was adopted and the Chairman returned thanks for the flattering remarks of Mr. Brawn and assured the members that his services would always be at their disposal.

The election of office bearers resulted as follows: President, Mr. R. Hancock; vice-president, Mr. Braidwood; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Asger.

Inspector WITHERS suggested that a different method of scoring might be adopted. By recording the percent ges, clubs would be induced to play for a win instead of playing only for a draw as at present was the case with many. It was the opinion of members that if this new arrangement were introduced it would brighten cricket, and necessary notice of motion was given by Inspector Withers.

It was agreed that entries should close on the 2nd October and the annual match between the League and the Hongkong Club was provisionally fixed as two days meeting at China New Year and in the event of that time proving unsuitable the match to be played on the following Saturday.

Mr. CHEE raised the question of the League appointing umpires, but it was agreed that no remedy could be found for the difficulty and that the existing arrangement had proved adequate in the circumstances.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held in the Club House at Kowloon on Sept. 25th, when Mr. T. Skinner presided over a fair attendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the annual report, which showed that the profit and loss account was \$2,872 to credit. \$268.85 has been written off sundry debtors, and 133.0 has been expended on a fence fronting Austin Road and installing electric light in the matchshed. The Club was again successful in the Hongkong Cricket League competition, obtaining 36 out of a possible 42 points. The only score of over 100 was made by Mr. W. E. Dixon, scoring 120 not out. Mr. W. E. Dixon heads the batting average with 48.7 and Mr. W. G. Martin the bowling average with 62 wickets for runs or runs for wickets.

In 2nd XI matches Mr. Libeaud heads the batting average with 37. Prizes were donated by Messrs. Skinner, Swan, Goldsmith, J. Logan and T. Chee.

The Annual Lawn Tennis tournament was played in May, June, July and August, being much interfered with by wet weather. Messrs. Duncan and Lapsley were the winners of the Double Championship Handicap, and Mr. Duncan won the Single Championship and Mr. Lapsley the Single Handicap. Messrs. Clelland and Klimaneck were the runners up in the Singles, and Messrs. Klimaneck, Fowler, Ritchie and Mackenzie in the doubles.

The Committee thanked the following gentlemen for donating prizes: Messrs. Ritchie, Libeaud, Schluter, A. Gomes, G. H. May and T. Chee.

During the year 22 new members joined the Club. The total number of members is now 126.

The Committee have been unable to make any progress in the matter of getting a new pavilion owing to a lack of interest on the part of the members and trust that great advances will be made and that the members will give the Committee their financial support during the coming season.

Mr. CLELLAND moved that the report and accounts as submitted be passed.

Mr. CURWEN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. T. Richardson; secretary, Mr. Tang Chee; treasurer, Mr. P. B. Shroff; captain, Mr. J. H. Mead; committee, Messrs. C. Libeaud, D. J. Mackenzie, G. Duncan, W. Stewart, W. Dixon, J. Clelland, H. G. Goldsmith and W. Logan.

This was all the business.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of this Club was held at the matchshed on Sept. 27th, when Mr. A. O. Brawn presided over a large attendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening, remarked that since Mr. Braidwood, the president and he might say the father of the Club, was away on holiday, it devolved on him whom Mr. Sercombe Smith had once called the foster father of the Club, to take the chair. He congratulated the Club on keeping up its reputation for good junior cricket, and what was more good sportsmanship in the field. When the League started four years ago Craigengower took the first steps to institute it, and since then their record was third place in the first year, then second, and second again in the third year (applause). These good results he attributed to the good feeling existing among members and to the untiring efforts of their most excellent secretary Mr. A. E. Asger (hear, hear), who had been well seconded by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Rapp (hear, hear). He moved the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented.

Mr. M. E. ASGER seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. W. D. Braidwood; Secretary, Mr. A. E. Asger; Treasurer, Mr. G. Rapp; Captain Mr. L. E. Lammert; Vice-Captain, Mr. M. E. Asger; Committee, Messrs. R. Bass, A. O. Brawn, J. D. Kinnaid, M. E. Asger, J. W. Stewart and J. Toppin.

This was all the business, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

The report for the season 1906-07 says that in the League Competition the Club again took second place. Of the 14 matches played, 9 were won, 3 lost and 2 drawn, points 29, as against 7 won, 4 lost and 3 drawn, points 24, of the previous season. In all the first eleven matches, Mr. E. Irving headed the list of batting averages with 27.6 in 18 innings (highest score, 79 not out), while Mr. J. D. Kinnaid had the best average in league matches, 23.83 in 9 matches. In bowling Mr. R. Pestonji was first with an average of 6.93.

The Lawn Tennis tournament held in the summer resulted as follows:—

Singles (Scratch) Mr. S. E. Green, first; Mr. R. Bass, second.

Singles (Handicap) Mr. S. E. Green, first; Mr. H. Rapp, second.

Doubles (Handicap) Messrs. R. Bass and L. Vincenot, first; Messrs. F. and H. Rapp, second.

There are 62 members enrolled.

The total receipts amounted to \$1,619.75 and expenditure \$1,468.62, leaving a balance in hand of \$151.13.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORT.

THE TEAM RACE.

The team race which was on the programme of the V.R.C. annual sports, and which was postponed, was brought off on September 23rd, when five teams entered. The teams were the Corinthian Yacht Club, the V.R.C. "A" team, the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, the V.R.C. "B" team, and the Royal Garrison Artillery. Four men of the Artillery team took the lead, and were closely followed by a number of the V.R.C. "A" team. The Corinthians kept their best men until the last. The three who started first in this team, however, were doing well, and when E. Humphreys, the fourth man took the water, he brought his team level with the one in the lead. O. Humphreys the 10 yards champion, and Cooke were then left, and their swim decided the race in favour of the Corinthians whose time was registered at 5 min. 35 secs. The V.R.C. "A" team who were second, were timed at 5 min. 45 secs. The teams came in as follows:—

Corinthian Yacht Club	1
Victoria Recreation Club "A" team	2
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club	3
Victoria Recreation Club "B" team	4
Royal Garrison Artillery	5

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Football Club was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Sept. 26th under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Browne.

The twenty-first annual report of the Committee, stated:—Twenty-three new members have been added to the list of membership since the last report. During the season fourteen Rugby and thirty-three Association matches were played, the results of which are shown in the following statement:

Rugby	won	...	...	...	12
	lost	...	...	...	1
	drawn	...	...	...	1
Association	won	...	...	...	7
	lost	...	...	...	6
	drawn	...	...	...	7
Association "A"	won	...	...	...	5
	lost	...	...	...	5
	drawn	...	...	...	3

The Six-a-side Challenge Cup, for which seven teams competed, was won by Mr. H. L. O. Garrett's team. In the Association Shield Competition, for which eleven teams entered, the Club drew a bye in the first round, in the second round beat the F. Coy. Middlesex by 1 goal to 0, in the semi-final beat the G. Coy. Middlesex by 2 goals to 0, but were beaten in the final by the E. A. by 3 goals to 2 (thus being runners up for two years in succession). In the Rugby Section, Caps were awarded to Messrs. H. G. C. Bailey and C. M. Preshaw. The Treasurer's accounts show a balance of \$354.02 to the credit of the Club and a balance of \$63.20 on the working of the Hongkong Football Challenge shield. The Club now consists of 365 members.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the past season had been a good one, and that the number of matches (47) was the largest the Club had ever played in one season. They would all understand how much work that had entailed on the captains, and on the honorary secretary Mr. Garrett, whom they would heartily thank for that work. The past season had been remarkably free from injuries, and that was due in a great measure to the excellent work of the referees, for the rules, when properly observed, prevented injuries to players. The Wednesday matches had been most successful. The shield competition was a good feature. The Middlesex Regiment had entered three teams, although the rules only required that one should enter. The idea of the shield competition was to have as much football as possible, as many players as possible, and thus to improve the standard of play. The prospects for the next season were good.

Mr. William stated that the receipts were about \$1,060, and the expenditure about \$1,216. Since they had a balance of only \$350 it seemed to be but a matter of eighteen months till the Club was insolvent.

The CHAIRMAN replied that there was no fear on that point. They had \$354 in hand and the subscriptions would soon be coming in. The financial prospects for the season were really good.

The report was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Thomson.

The CHAIRMAN proposed Mr. G. C. C. Master, who was a football enthusiast for years as President, and the motion was carried unanimously. The other officers elected were treasurer, F. C. Kendall; hon. secretary, H. L. O. Garrett; rugby captain, W. J. Daniel, association captain, E. F. Aucott; committee, B. C. M. Johnston, Wishart, T. C. Gray, F. Browne, W. H. Williams, and P. W. Jolding.

The hon. secretary reported that he had sent ten days ago an invitation to Shanghai for both a Rugby and a "soccer" team to play Hongkong on Chinese New Year (applause) and he hoped to receive a reply in the affirmative. Members would note that entries for the six-a-side events closed on October 5th.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The German gunboat "Tiger" twice left Hongkong to search for the "Sullberg" as it was reported by fishermen that two masts were seen projecting from the water near St. John's Island. Nothing was found.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The third annual meeting takes place on Monday the 30th inst. The report of the General Committee says the members and subscribers on the Register for the year ending 31st August 1907 number 208, thirty-four new members and three Military subscribers having been elected during the year. Mr. H. Percy Smith who has served the Club as Secretary and Treasurer for two years resigned those offices on the 31st August last, and Mr. G. G. Franklin has been elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. On the proposal of the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, the Commodore, in the chair, seconded by Major Broke, the General Committee recommended that the best thanks of the Club be offered to Mr. Percy Smith for his services as Secretary and Treasurer and for his donation of a Cup.

The Sub-Committee for Boating report that Scratch four races were held in the Spring and produced good racing, and the interest of members in rowing as a form of exercise has been more evident during this summer than last. Four new four-oared and two new pair-oared boats with double girder oars to correspond are being ordered in England; and Mr. A. Cruickshank has kindly assumed the responsibility of superintending their construction and despatch. These boats are expected to arrive in December. The two older four-oared boats have been fitted with fixed seats, and it is proposed to hold a race for these boats towards the end of November. Mr. Percy Smith has kindly presented a cup for a competition in pair-oared boats; the conditions will be published shortly. The Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club are getting out from England similar boats to those ordered for this Club, and it is hoped to hold a combined regatta under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, at the end of January next.

The reclamation of the site for the new Club House, Shaaukiwai Road was finished in April last. A satisfactory contract for the building of the Club premises was let in May last, as reported in the *Daily Press*. Good progress has been made and the joists of the 1st floor are in position and good progress has been made with the brickwork above this level. But for the bad weather the brickwork would have been finished by the end of this month. Mr. E. W. Carpenter thinks that the Club will have removed to the new premises before the end of 1907.

The Water Polo season was fairly successful, although with the new blood in the team better things were expected, the position in the League being only fourth, the same as last year. With a better knowledge of the game next year they ought to do better. Several friendly games were played with the Victoria Recreation Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Royal Engineers, and Royal Garrison Artillery, of which 4 were won and 3 lost. The 2nd team did very well indeed losing only about two matches. There is plenty of material in it to fill up vacancies in the 1st next year. The use of the Naval Dock for swimming was a great advantage, although permission was obtained rather late, altogether about 50 tickets were given out for admission to it. The thanks of the Club are due to the Commodore and Mr. A. J. Williams of Messrs. Panchard Lowther & Co. for their kindness in allowing the use of the Dock.

The balance sheet shows a surplus of \$522.64.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

V.R.C. WIN THE SHIELD.

One of the fastest and most exciting matches of water polo that has taken place this season was the final for the shield which was brought off at the V.R.C. on September 26th, the Club's "A" team and the 87th Co. R.G.A. being the finalists. The players in the "A" team were:—L. E. Lammert (goal), A. E. Alves, P. M. Remedios, A. V. Barros, H. A. Lammert, H. C. Sayer and J. M. Rosa Pereira. The R.G.A. representatives were Gr. Rodwell (goal), Gunners O'Donoghue, Ward, Greenwood, Fleetwood, Canter and Bloomfield.

Play opened with the V.R.C. men attacking, and some smart work followed before the Artillery net prior to H. A. Lammert taking the first shot. It went over the horizontal, and a second attempt by Alves proved abortive. The "A" team's goal was then visited, but the stay there was brief. Exciting play followed before the soldiers' net and eventually Remedios put the civilians one up. The re-start saw some smart play among the Artillery, and Canter made a very good attempt to equalise from the centre of the arena, but was unable to pass Lammert. Following this H. A. Lammert and Alves again tried to score, but Rodwell was successful in keeping the ball out. After this H. A. Lammert was taken ill and had to get out of the water for a time. It was not long before he returned, however, and play was resumed, but there was nothing further to record before half-time, when the score stood:—

V.R.C. "A" 1
Royal Garrison Artillery 0

The soldiers were again forced to defend in the second half, and a foul given against them resulted in H. A. Lammert scoring a second goal for the V.R.C. The succeeding play was very fast, and during the half the men of the civilian team proved the stayers. Canter and Bloomfield were the grafters for the military team, especially Canter who was doing excellent work and sending in some exceptional shots. Rodwell in goal, also had a hard afternoon's work and did well to keep the score as it stood. When time was called the score was:

V.R.C. "A" 2
Royal Garrison Artillery 0

Mr. R. Henderson carried out the onerous duties of referee to the satisfaction of all parties.

In the Club House later Mr. A. RODGER, the president, presented the shield and medals to the winners. In doing so he said the teams were fairly evenly matched, and he was sure nobody would grudge the V.R.C. their win, for they won on the merits. Many matches had been played during the season, and there had been many good wins, and he thought that this year more interest had been shown in water polo than ever before. He might say there was very little between the V.R.C., the Corinthians and the 87th Co. R.G.A., and if they were put in the field at any time they could put up a good match. The win would depend on the men in the best form and the luck. Mr. Rodgers then presented the shield to the captain, the medals to the players, and medals to the runners up who, he said, played a good, clean game. He hoped they would still carry on with their training, and next year if they became just a little better they would have a good chance of winning. Mr. Rodgers concluded by congratulating the referee on the able manner in which he had carried out his duties, and trusted that if Mr. Henderson did not undertake the task next year they would get as good a man (cheers).

The ceremony concluded with three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. Rodgers.

H.E. WU TING FANG.

REAPPOINTED MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

We learn that H.E. Wu Ting Fang, who is at present in Hongkong, has been officially informed by telegram from Peking that an Imperial Edict was published on the 23rd inst. appointing him Minister to the Countries of the United States of America, Mexico, Peru and Cuba.

H. E. Wu Ting Fang was educated at St. Paul's College, Hongkong, and began his career as an interpreter at the Magistracy. He went to England to study for the bar, and returned a barrister-at-law. Sir John Pope Hennessy while Governor of the Colony appointed him a Magistrate, and on resigning this appointment Mr. Ng Choy (as he was then called) practised in the Colony as a barrister. His introduction to official Chinese life was as secretary to the famous Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and he was appointed Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru in 1896 and remained abroad several years. He has since filled many appointments at Peking, including that of Vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs; Vice-president of the Board of Commerce, and his last appointment was as

Minister of the Board of Punishments. While filling the latter office His Excellency occupied himself remodelling the penal code, and proposed to the Throne the adoption of the system of trial by jury.

His Excellency applied for permission to resign office in May 1906, but it is only a few months ago that he succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the Throne, and that he has now been reappointed as Minister to Washington indicates the unwillingness of the Imperial Government to allow a man of Mr. Wu's knowledge and experience to retire permanently from public life.

As many of our readers are aware, His Excellency is the brother-in-law of the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and we may add the further interesting fact that, like many eminent men in other countries, His Excellency in his younger days successfully engaged in journalism, being associated with our Chinese newspaper the *Chung Ngai San Po*.

An American opinion of the appointment, at that time only rumoured, appears in the *Manila Cable* as follows:—

Washington, via London, September 23.—Wu Ting Fang who was for a number of years Minister from China to the United States, and who is now very influential in the Peking government, is expected to return to Washington from China in the near future. It is said that the Empress' councillors believe China's future as an independent entity is to a degree in the hands of America, which has for decades been against aggression and the seizure of Chinese territory.

Wu Ting Fang is one of the ablest Chinese ever sent to Washington, and the withdrawal a few weeks ago of Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng affords the opportunity to place him again at the head of China's diplomats in United States. He was rather in disfavour at Washington on account of his advocacy of a new treaty, admitting the better class of Chinese on a footing with Europeans, and giving them the right to engage counsel and to appeal cases decided against them. Coolies, he demanded, should be permitted to enter Hawaii. China realizes a crisis is coming soon and wants a strong man in Washington.

STEEL CRUISER FOR CHINA.

On Sept. 27 Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Co., the well known shipbuilders, dispatched to Canton the steel cruiser *Loong Seung* (Flying Dragon) built by them for the Chinese government. The vessel is 100 ft. in length by 19 feet beam and draws only three feet of water, being intended for shallow water navigation. The engines are compound twin screw and the vessel is constructed on the Hollow Stern Principle so that when at rest the propellers are partly out of water, but when going ahead are covered by the water which is drawn into the tunnels in which they revolve.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have built a number of shallow draft vessels on this principle and drawing as little as two feet of water. The *Loong Seung* is fitted with excellent accommodation for officers and crew, the cabins being neatly upholstered and painted in white and gold. She is fitted with gun shields and platforms to mount two quick firing guns forward, and has easily exceeded the contract speed of ten knots with remarkable freedom from vibration, the engines running at 200 revolutions per minute with the utmost smoothness.

The *Loong Seung* has a bridge deck and pole mast with cross jack yard, and made a pretty picture as she steamed at full speed through the harbour flying the Dragon flag. The work has been carried out under the inspection of Capt. T. P. Hall.

We are informed that on September 25th several official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council accompanied His Excellency the Governor in a tour of inspection over the proposed new route for the Peak Tramway. Great discussion took place with regard to the effect on the proposed route on the new Gardens. Traversing these, the tramway will by no means enhance the beauty of the gardens, but the question to be decided is whether the public utility is sufficient justification for whatever damage may be done to the beautiful gardens.

ADSETTS.

Interest in the trunk tragedy has been revived by the return of the suspected murderer to Hongkong. After some little delay, but with less trouble than was at first anticipated, Adsetts, who had been transferred from Chefoo, the place where he was captured, to Manila on board the U.S. cruiser *Galveston*, was given into the custody of Detective Sullivan and P. C. Perkins of Hongkong and placed on board the s.s. *Rubi* on Saturday. The vessel arrived here on September 23rd at 8 p.m., displaying the police call lights. Police launches at once went alongside.

When the police pinnace ran alongside, the man in charge was informed that more men were wanted to conduct Adsetts ashore. It was the original intention to land him at Bank Wharf in Pottinger Street, but the police launch ran alongside Blake Pier, and notwithstanding the crowd who had gathered on this pier, Adsetts was landed there. When the launch was made fast alongside, the police hailed a chair, and Adsetts leg ironed and handcuffed was conducted on to the wharf and placed in the vehicle. It was with difficulty that the police kept the crowd back. All seemed to want to have a look at the accused man who hung his head as soon as he was placed in the chair. A start was then made for the Central Station the crowd following the escort, but it had considerably diminished by the time the station was reached. Here there was some little delay which gave the few present a chance to see Adsetts, who was dressed in a pair of dark trousers and a singlet, and wore a panama hat. He looked very pale, had a slight growth on his chin, and to all appearances had submitted quietly to the inevitable. He is muscular looking; quite the typical boxer. His guard kept sharp watch until he was safely behind lock and key. When Inspector Ritchie, who was on duty asked his name he said, William Hall Adsetts, and stated that he was a tinsmith and a native of Philadelphia. After sitting for awhile in the compound he asked for a drink of water, and on being asked if there was anything else he would like said he would be pleased to have a bath, as he had not had one for some days. Then he was placed in the cell. The handcuffs were removed, but the irons were not taken off his legs, which wear blue marks round the ankles caused by these.

It is said he was very quiet on the voyage up, but for all that, Detective-Sergeant Sullivan and Constable Perkins did not relax their vigilance, and so keen was their watch during the last few days that they had scarcely any sleep. They speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the Captain and officers of the *Rubi*, who rendered them every assistance during the voyage. Having arrived in the harbour, the police officers were taking no risks with their man, and when they asked for a special guard, Inspector Warnock, Detective-Sergts. Earner and Terrett and Detective Watt went off to the steamer, but their services were not required as Adsetts came quietly enough, and as stated, was conveyed to the station without trouble.

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Rather unexpectedly to many people the suspected murderer of Gertrude Dayton is now securely lodged in the cells at the Central Police Station. As stated in our issue of on Sept. 24th, there was nothing of moment in the voyage from Manila to Hongkong. The alarmist stories which came from American sources proved to have little foundation. Even if Adsetts uttered the threats against his custodians, which he is reported to have used, he was powerless to carry them into effect, and from the time he was handed over to the charge of Detective-Sergeant Sullivan and P. C. Perkins (the imaginary conqueror of Adsetts in the prize-ring), he gave little trouble. The officers, of course, took no risk but kept a ceaseless watch over their manacled prisoner, whose quiescence may perhaps have been further induced by the sight of the stout shillelagh, made on board, which was handled by the officers. The ship's officers were very kind to the anxious custodians and the thanks of the authorities are due to the men on board the *Rubi* for the assistance they rendered.

Adsetts, it was stated, slept well in the cells and ate a good breakfast. By ten o'clock yesterday there was an unusual stir in the vicinity of the Magistracy. A number of Europeans were present in the hope of catching a sight of the man who has acquired such notoriety, and several of them were rewarded by seeing him in No. 1 cell. He was easily visible through the bars. Dressed only in singlet and trousers, and heavily manacled, he presented a very unprepossessing appearance.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson undertook the duty of charging the prisoner, but this did not occupy so much time as was expected. Shortly before eleven o'clock Adsetts, who had been brought up from the cells and relieved of his irons, was conducted to the First Court where Mr. C. D. Melbourne presided in the absence of Mr. F. A. Hazeland. The prisoner stepped smartly into the dock and moved into the farthest corner where he seated himself pending the conclusion of the case then before the Court. In less than a minute the interpreter called out "William Hall Adsetts" and the prisoner rose from his seat and stepped to the front of the dock. He was still minus his jacket and still unshaven. Yet he appeared quite firm, and though he spoke with a steady voice, it could not be said that he was callous. He certainly looked keenly interested in all that took place.

The charge was framed as follows: William Hall Adsetts, 28 years of age, tinsmith, of America; For that the said William Hall Adsetts, on the 4th August in the year of our Lord 1907 at Victoria in this Colony feloniously and wilfully and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Gertrude Dayton against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

The interpreter having read the charge, his Worship asked "What do you plead?" and Adsetts, in a firm voice replied, "Not guilty, Sir."

His Worship, turning to Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, asked—Are the police ready to go on?

Mr. Hanson—Will you please grant a remand?

His Worship—What day will suit you?

Mr. Hanson—Will your Worship grant a week's remand until the Crown Solicitor can be consulted?

His Worship—If it is a week's remand it will have to be formal.

It was decided to grant a remand till Monday next at 2.15 p.m.

Prisoner was then conducted by the police escort back to his cells and the interested Europeans left the Court.

THE STORY OF A WITNESS.

One of the witnesses for the Crown who went to Manila in connection with the extradition of Adsetts, and who appears to have been very observant while in that city, has much to say in connection with the trip. He had gathered together the threads of the story since the arrival of Adsetts in Manila, and thus told it to a *Daily Press* representative:—When the U.S. steamer *Galveston* arrived at Manila, and Adsetts had been landed, discharged and re-arrested, the Chief of the Philippine Detective Staff told him that if he behaved himself he would be well treated, but if he attempted to escape his head would either be split open, or a bullet would be passed through it. The prisoner intimated that he would not attempt to escape, and was thus allowed more freedom than would otherwise have been the case. He was conducted to the Police Station and locked up in a cell, but the manacles were not fastened to the wrists nor the leg irons to the ankles. While thus locked up he was visited by the little party who had arrived from Hongkong to bear witness against him. Prior to this Adsetts had been shown the American papers and the first question he asked was—"Where is the man who knocked me out in three rounds?" Perkins was pointed out, but Adsetts did not know him, nor did Perkins know the prisoner, who remarked something about the Manila papers "taking the ban."

Detectives and witnesses from Hongkong next appeared at the office of Prosecuting-Attorney George, and Detective Sergeant Sullivan handed the Attorney the papers which had been entrusted to him at this port. Mr. George examined the papers, and appeared

very much concerned when the Governor's requisition for the extradition of the prisoner did not appear among the number. It then looked as though matters were going to remain at a standstill until further wires flashed between Manila and Hongkong, for Detective Sullivan could throw no light on the subject, the papers he had received being signed and sealed. On making inquiries, however, the Attorney learned that the requisite paper had been forwarded direct from the Governor of Hongkong to the Governor of the Philippines, and thus the difficulty was surmounted.

The next scene was in the Court House, where both witnesses and police from Hongkong were amazed at the apparent laxity which prevailed. Witnesses and others engaged in the case were allowed to remain seated throughout, and if they felt like it, they could smoke a cigar or a cigarette. So different to Mr. Hazeland's Court where a few draws of a cigar mean contempt of court and a fine of \$5! When the extradition had been granted the prisoner was removed to his cell, and later when Detective Sullivan went to place the handcuffs on his wrists he found they were too small, so had to borrow both handcuffs and leg irons from the Manila police.

When secured with these the prisoner was conveyed to the *s.s. Rubi* where he was placed in a first class cabin, and Detective Sergeant Sullivan and Constable Perkins started on their long watch. Throughout the voyage Adsetts was as quiet as a lamb, and it was apparently his singing that the Manila papers mistook for desperation, for on the first night out he was singing choruses of American and other songs until sometime after midnight. Between whiles he would joke with Constable Perkins about their supposed boxing match, Adsetts recommending the Constable to cut the report out of the paper and keep it as a record of his prize fighting ability.

Throughout the voyage the door of the prisoner's cabin was always attended by one of the two police officers, most of the time both. They were armed with revolvers which they had borrowed from the ship, and occasionally had the company of some of the witnesses with whom Adsetts would occasionally joke. Towards the latter stages of the trip so great became the want of sleep to the police officers that it was with difficulty they could keep awake. During these weary hours the man they were watching was fast asleep, but so great was the responsibility of those on guard that they dare not follow suit until their man was safely landed in Victoria jail, which event has been accomplished. There was only one thing which Adsetts hoped would not befall him during his sojourn in the cell; and that was to be deprived of cigarettes. "For," said he "if they don't let me have a cigarette occasionally they will kill me."

THE HONGKONG "BASKET."

AN AMERICAN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

The view of Hongkong from the harbour has often been compared with that of Genoa, and now from an American paper we learn that the Colony bears a striking resemblance to Pomeroy on the Ohio. The people of Pomeroy have recently been told a great deal about this "great Chinese City" built upon the hills like unto Pomeroy. A few months ago the editor of the *Pomeroy Democrat* passed through Hongkong on his way to Manila and took a few notes which have found their way into print. He evidently conceived a great respect for the energy and enterprise which have built up the city of Victoria, and we gather that Hongkong can give points to Pomeroy and win hands down. Hongkong and Pomeroy are alike in this respect, that he who builds a home must first fill up a hole or dig down a hill, but we do these things better in Hongkong it seems than they do in Pomeroy. At least we think such a conviction prompted the wish that the fault-finders of Pomeroy might see Hongkong. Our reclamations and our mountain residences are alluded to with evident admiration, but incidentally we gather that our visitor left us with the impression that the white men of Hongkong are a lazy lot.

While in the Colony the editor stayed at a house on the hills from which he wrote his description of the Colony. "I came up here

in a basket." A basket—the Hongkong sedan chair a basket! Why even the coolies, who will respond with alacrity—at times—to the call of "chair," would stand stonewall on hearing a call for a "basket." But our visitor's allusions to the people who use this means of transportation are not more respectful than his description of the chair itself. "I have gone down and come back several times since—but I walked. When I am too old or too weak to walk I may let other men carry me, but until then I hope not to get so lazy that I will not walk." Men who live here informed the visitor that in this climate white men cannot walk, but the editor from Pomeroy dismisses the excuse with scorn, remarking, "I have seen no weather yet (and it is said to be very hot here now) that is as hot as the usual weather in Pomeroy during July and August." And in Pomeroy they evidently have no use for the Hongkong basket.

MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

[Written for the *Daily Press*.]

CHINA'S INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN.

In educational matters the Chinese have been more influenced by Japan than by any other nation. This is but natural. The Japanese have long been and still are fellow students with the Chinese of the same Chinese classics. The same written characters are used by both countries, with substantially the same meanings. There is much that is similar in the genius of the two peoples. Economically they are more nearly on a level than the Chinese and any one of the European nations. Japan, too, is the model nearest at hand, and, being herself only a recent convert to western ideas in education, her stage of development is but such as to make her deeply sympathetic with China's present day school problems. China's classification of schools and articulation of courses in her new system has been borrowed with but few changes from the Japanese system. Chinese students in Japan are numbered by thousands; while those in other countries are counted by hundreds. Japanese text-books have formed the basis of many Chinese translations. Many more Japanese than European teachers are now employed in Chinese schools. They cost much less than Europeans, and they live with the people. In schools where apparatus is used it has been the custom hitherto to buy it almost exclusively from Japan. An enterprising firm in Tientsin, encouraged by the patronage of the provincial government, is undertaking the manufacture of all sorts of physical apparatus for schools;—such as kindergarten materials; plate glass electrical machines; magnetic instruments; air pumps; apparatus illustrating mechanical power, hydrostatics, light, sound, heat and gravitation; and even small harmoniums. The makers frankly state that they understand very imperfectly the principles underlying all these various mechanisms, and are very appreciative of every bit of help they can secure from anyone who does understand. They are learners, and ask very modestly for suggestions and instruction. They confess that they have simply taken apart the various pieces of Japanese apparatus which they purchased, and copied them as nearly as they could in every particular. The result can be readily guessed at. But the effort is commendable, and if they persevere along this line they are sure to succeed. Their harmoniums give forth an approach at harmonious sound, their air-pumps create at least a partial vacuum, and with careful manipulation and under favourable conditions their electrical machines can be made to give off a fairly strong spark.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PAMPHLET.

All this goes to show the reality and extent of Japanese prestige in matters of education. This is now somewhat on the wane. Japanese teachers teaching through interpreters are less in favour than formerly, and official China is of late much less inclined than formerly to send students to Japan. It is even reported that they intend to prohibit their going. But the influence has been and is still great enough to make something of a study of Japanese methods and tendencies important in order to understand the trend of contemporary education. Every

foreign educator in China ought to read studiously that excellent monograph on "The Educational System of Japan," prepared from official sources, by Albertus Pieters, M.A., the capable Principal of the Steele Academy, Nagasaki, Japan. This little pamphlet is crammed full of the meatiest sort of information about Japan's very remarkable and efficient school system. The selection of a few things out of this abundance, a process which outlining makes necessary, has almost the appearance of an unfair discrimination against the matter that must be omitted. To secure a copy of this pamphlet and read it entire is the only adequate remedy one can recommend for such loss.

EDUCATIONAL "MAGNA CHARTA."

This very striking declaration is quoted from the introduction to the Code of Education promulgated in 1872: "It is designed henceforth that education shall not be confined to a few, but shall be so diffused that there shall not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." That may be regarded as the Magna Charta of popular education in Japan.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN JAPAN.

Japanese law regards it as the duty of every parent to send his children, male and female, to school between the ages of six and fourteen, unless they have completed the ordinary elementary course by the age of ten years, in which case they are exempt. A yearly school census register is prepared of all children who will be of school age before the ensuing April. A page is given to each child, and the register contains not only his name but also such particulars as the name, residence, and occupation of his parents and guardians, the date of the child's birth, and when the period of school attendance begins and ends, with the date of his admission to school and of the completion of his ordinary elementary course, or, if excused from attendance, particulars and reasons therefore.

An exact list of the children in his district is, at the beginning of the school year, given to the principal of each elementary school. The teachers having checked off from this list those who come to school, look up the remainder, and try to secure their attendance. Then a list of delinquents is handed to the local officers, who, with the school committee, carefully investigate every case. A persistent course of visitation and investigation is followed up until all who have valid reasons apply for and secure an official excuse. The very remarkable claim is made that every child in the empire without such excuse is enrolled. The annual School Report for 1904-5 gave the percentage of "Children of school age receiving the prescribed course of instruction" as 94.43. Mr. Pieters calls attention to the fact that out of a total population of over seven and a half millions, between the ages of six and fourteen, more than one million are only accounted for as "children in connection with education," without stating the time or the nature of such connection. They may not be in school at all, and may only be receiving home instruction. This consideration reduces the proportion of total enrolment to those under obligation from 94.43 to 78.91 per cent. It is interesting to note that over 89 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are in daily attendance. This is 20 per cent. higher than the average in the U.S., which gives one a very high impression of the efficiency of educational supervision in Japan. The percentage of the entire population enrolled in the elementary and middle schools was nearly 12 per cent. in 1905, while in the U. S. for the same year it was a little less than 20 per cent., in France 14.25 per cent., while in England and Wales for 1904 it was 17.63 per cent. This gives one some idea of the degree to which popular education has become general in Japan.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

In this same connection the writer may say that this summer he was travelling with a Chinese friend in Japan, and we were astonished at the extent to which the people generally are able to read, and even to write in the Chinese character. Not knowing Japanese we had to devise some scheme for making the necessary inquiries for making our way about in search of various institutions scattered in all parts of that great city of Tokyo. My Chinese friend naturally had recourse to writing Chinese and after a little experiment we found that

almost anybody we met, even to the working and coolie classes, was able to make out the purport of such questions written in Chinese, and in very many cases to reply in the same way. This was invariably true of policemen. My friend got to carrying with him a pad of paper for this purpose. One day in Kyoto a missionary friend and I rode for several hours in jinrickshas, and distributed several hundred tracts by handing them out to the people we passed. They were eagerly taken in every case, and I noticed that the people who took them, many of whom were labourers, rickshas and cart coolies immediately began to read them. My friend said they would have no difficulty in understanding them. There are from 220 to 240 school days in the Japanese school year as against 147 in the American school year.

LENGTH OF COURSE.

The student begins his education by studying four years in the ordinary elementary school. Then he devotes another four years to the course in the higher elementary school. Then comes the middle school which claims five years. The high school follows. Students who take civil and mechanical engineering spend four years in this course. For the remainder a variety of three year courses fit the students for the special Colleges in the Universities. In the University the Medical course is completed in four years, the Law course requires at least four years, but any of the other courses is finished in three years. Post-graduate work is limited to five years.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Pieters gives it as his judgment that the Imperial University has contributed more than any other influence to the marvellous progress of Japan. He says, "It has given tone to all educational effort, has furnished a goal worthy of the highest aspirations of the best young men, and has supplied the nation with leaders in every sphere of activity except in that of religion. Through it Japan has been able not only to receive the science of the world, but also to contribute to it, for the original investigations of its professors, published in its learned magazines, have already in several instances attracted the attention of the learned world and added something to the sum of human knowledge." Its graduates are to be found in leading positions in all parts of the Far East, especially in Korea, Manchuria and China, "editing newspapers, locating mineral wealth, establishing schools, building railroads, and advising rulers." Moreover students from China, Siam, Korea, and India are in attendance at the Universities. Certainly for a long time to come Japan will continue to exert, both directly and indirectly, a very strong influence in the educational development of China and Korea.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

There are six y-four District Normal schools, turning out annually more than 8,000 teachers for elementary schools, and there are three higher Normal schools training teachers for middle schools. Japan has been wise in paying a great deal of attention to the industrial education of her people. She has established a proportionately large number of Agricultural, Mechanical, Arts, Apprentice, Fisheries, Commercial, and Nautical schools of both Middle and Elementary grades, and nine well equipped and organized higher Technical institutions. In addition, the State has since 1894 encouraged the founding of supplementary industrial institutes, with such success that 1,436 such schools for teaching Agriculture alone are reported. There are, all told, ten schools of Medicine, nine private schools of Law, eleven of Literature, sixteen of Religion, and in Tokyo a school of Foreign Languages, a school of Fine Arts, and an Academy of Music. There are reported besides, 668 miscellaneous schools, some public and some private. And finally, not a part of the educational system proper, are the very important schools maintained by the various departments of the Imperial government. To these belong the schools of all grades for the children of the nobles. The Naval Department has three schools. The War Department has fourteen schools, for information as to the efficiency of which the inquirer is referred to the Russian government. The Department of the Interior

maintains a school of Police and Prison management and a school of Japanese Literature. The Department of Communications has a school for Post and Telegraph and a College of Navigation. And so the field of Modern Education may be said to be at least fairly covered.

MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Coming now to China one cannot but be deeply impressed with the extent and radical nature of the changes that have been brought about within a very brief period and so unostentatiously as to almost take the most watchful observers of development here by surprise. It is only five years ago (1902) that the government decided to gradually do away with the time-honored system of merely examining self-prepared students, and to inaugurate a complete system of schools, modelled on the western pattern, teaching western subjects, and employing western methods. It was not until 1904 that the detailed plan for the present complete system of public schools for the whole Empire was adopted, and not until 1905 that the old system of examinations was finally abolished. The Board of Education was established by an Imperial Edict bearing date of December 6th, 1905. We must bear in mind therefore that the new system has been in actual operation for less than two years. Remember the shortness of the time, the almost absolute lack of competent teachers, the next to universal ignorance of the subjects contained in the western curriculum and of the methods of organization and management of western schools, and the great dearth of text-books, and are you not astonished at the progress that has been made? Schools have been established in every one of the eighteen provinces on the basis of the new regulations. It is reported also that there is now no province without its Normal schools for the training of the teachers needed. There are already three provincial Universities organized, one at Tientsin, one at Taiyuan (Shansi), one recently organized at Nanking. There is also the National University at Peking, organized with Dr. W. A. Martin as President in 1897, but reorganized in 1903. There are countless Higher, Middle, and Elementary schools, and some Kindergartens. In the principal coast centres there are also schools for Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural training being established, and Tientsin has schools of Fisheries and Navigation, established only this summer. There are also several schools of Foreign Languages, and at least two Engineering Colleges, Nanyang (in Shanghai) and the Tong Shan School. In addition there are the schools belonging to special departments of the government, such as the Naval and Military Academies, the Medical schools, the schools of Telegraphy, for the police, and the schools in which gentry and officials are trained for the duties of local self-government.

SCHEME FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

It is the intention to have in time a University in each province. Here is the elaborate scheme at which they are aiming in the National University. There will be eight departments as follows:—

1.—1 Dept. of Classics, offering	11 different courses
2.—1 " of Law	2 " "
3.—1 " of Literature	9 " "
4.—1 " of Medicine	2 " "
5.—1 " of Science	6 " "
6.—1 " of Agriculture	4 " "
7.—1 " of Commerce	3 " "
8.—1 " of Practical Industries	offering nine different courses.

The regular course proposed may be summarised as follows: Between the ages of three and seven years children are to receive Kindergarten training. At seven years of age they are to enter the lower elementary grade, where the course should be completed in five years. At twelve years of age children will enter the higher elementary grade, where they will study four years. They will enter the Middle grade at sixteen, and finish the course in five years. At twenty-one they will be ready for the three years' course in the higher grade, of Provincial College. This makes them 24 years old when they are ready for the University. The courses here will require from three to five years according to the choice of subjects. So that the student will graduate at from 27 to 29 years of age.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

It is extremely difficult as yet to get at any statistics of schools. I give here what I have been able to collect from various sources.

CHILI PROVINCE.

The province of Chili easily takes the lead in educational activity. It has about 8,000 government schools of all grades, not including those in Peking, and these are attended by 86,000 students. In Tientsin there are sixty elementary schools, fifteen government and forty-five private; and seven middle schools, four of them government and three private. There are thirteen schools for girls, including one Normal and one High school. There are two Kindergartens (nineteen half-day schools, 10 of them government and 9 private), and fifteen night schools. Then there is the provincial University, two Medical schools, a school of Commerce and Navigation, a school of Fisheries (established in 1907), a school of telegraphy, a school of Drawing and Mathematics, a Chinese and German school, and the school in connection with the Self-government Bureau, into which are gathered some of the gentry for a four months course of training in the method of carrying on local government.

In Peking the prefectural authorities have established more than 40 schools of all grades. Here also is the National University and "special schools of law, foreign languages police training, and a military school for the sons of nobles."

In Pao-ting-f, in addition to the common schools, there have been established a large Normal school, a military school, an Agricultural College, a school of Veterinary Surgery, and schools of Law and Science. There are over 2,300 students in attendance in grades above the elementary.

KIANGSU PROVINCE.

Kiangsu is in the Viceroyalty of Tuan Fang, who has been very active in educational affairs. He has recently established, with Imperial sanction, the Nan Yang University, Nanking. More than forty schools of all grades have been opened in Nanking. There are also many new schools in Soochow, Shanghai, and other places in the province.

SHANTUNG, HUPEH AND HUNAN.

Shantung reports over 100 schools of all grades, 20 of them in Chi-nan-fu.

There has been great activity in following out the new regulations in Hupeh and Hunan, but statistics have not been procurable.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.

Only recently a special commissioner was appointed by the Viceroy to examine into the condition of the schools and report to him. This commissioner has just made his report, and the figures for the Kwangtung province are as follows—Elementary schools 74, with 30,800 students; Middle schools 2, with 2,002 students; Normal schools 90, with 5,882 students; Professional schools 6, with 2,300 students; and Girls' schools 6 (one of them supported by government) with about 1,000 students.

This is only a partial statement, and contains only those schools that have registered and have the seal of the government's approval. Schools whose affairs are in any way unsettled are not recognized by the government, and accordingly are not reported.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The government at first announced that for the present it was unable to do anything in the direction of female education. Some high officials dissented from this decision. Tuan Fang in an audience with the Empress Dowager urged the importance of this branch of school work. She at once ordered the establishment of a girls' College. Some of the princesses, following her example, founded several other girls' schools in Peking, some for daughters of the common people, and some for daughters of the nobles. Girls attending these schools are required to unbind their feet, and are forbidden to use face paint and powder, and to wear jewelry and costly garments. This movement spread and soon similar schools were reported as having been established in Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Chingking, Chinanfu, and Hankow. The result has been to make the authorities realize that if they are to control the educational development of the country they must make some provision for the education of girls. This they have begun to do, and are gradually assuming control of the best.

of the schools already opened, where such schools need government assistance, and are very conservatively opening new ones where they are in demand. Thus there is good prospect that this grave traditional defect of Chinese education will in time be remedied. One especially interesting feature which should be noted in connection with this movement is the disinterested benevolence it had called forth. Houses for school purposes have been given freely or at greatly reduced rental, money has been contributed, and many ladies have given their services as teachers without remuneration.

TUITION FEES.

The official regulations provide that tuition in the lower elementary and advanced normal schools shall be free. All other grades of schools should collect fees. The income thus provided will make it possible to open additional schools. The authorities also have the idea that students will better appreciate privileges that they pay for. But the fees are to be regulated in each locality according to the ability of the people to pay. In the University free scholarships are provided for, which will be awarded to successful competitors. This is rather the ideal condition towards which they are aiming. The present practice does not conform in several particulars, chiefly in the direction of greatly enlarging the application of free tuition, and in the temporary continuance of the old custom of gratuitous aid to students in the higher courses. It had been felt that this subsidizing of education was necessary in order to introduce the new system, offering special inducements to students to take the courses. It is believed that after a time the benefits of the new learning will be apparent, and will in themselves offer sufficient inducement to the student class.

ETHICAL INSTRUCTION.

There is one remarkable particular in which the curricula of the Chinese and Japanese schools of the lower and higher elementary and middle grade agree. It is in the time devoted to the study of Morals. This subject is given two hours a week for the first nine years, and one hour a week during the next five years of the students course in both countries. But the basis of this ethical teaching in Japan appears to be loyalty to the Emperor as the lineal descendant of Heaven, while in China the final appeal seems to be to the authority of the sages. It is not therefore matter for surprise that the Chinese should regard the sanctions of morality as taught by the Japanese as insufficient. They think that Chinese conduct can only be influenced by their respect for those writings which long use has led them to regard as sacred. The older students in Japan complain that ethics is the most tedious of all their studies. This may be regarded as inevitable where ethics is entirely divorced from religion, and referred in its last analysis to a merely human authority. Men need further help and incentive in doing right beyond the knowledge simply that it is right. Here is where Christians have a decided advantage over government schools in both countries.

A UNIFIED LANGUAGE.

Here is a most important extract from the Educational Regulations. "Every (western) nation has its own language which can be understood by all the people of that country. This forms a national bond of unity. * * * China has a great many spoken dialects. Even inhabitants of different parts of the same province often cannot understand each other. This makes the transaction of business (between the different sections) difficult. Therefore Mandarin must be made the universal language of China. Mandarin must be taught in the Normal schools, and in all grades of the common schools beginning with the higher elementary. * * * In the near future Mandarin must be used as the medium of instruction for all subjects in the schools of all the provinces." Unquestionably some such legislation as this is necessary for the unifying of the Chinese spoken language. Already Mandarin is being taught as a subject in very many of the schools, and everywhere military orders are given in that dialect. We must expect that before long Mandarin will be made the universal language of the schools.

MILITARY DRILL.

Under the old system of examinations a sharp line of distinction was drawn between literary

and military degrees, greatly to the disparagement of the latter. The simultaneous development of an appreciation of the weakness of the nation in official circles, and of the national sense and a spirit of patriotism among the people, prepared the entire country for change of attitude towards the soldier. From being a despised occupation his suddenly became a most honoured one. The training prescribed for the military or naval officer was put on a par with that required in the civil service. In order to cultivate the martial spirit as well, probably, as for its value from the educational and the military points of view, compulsory military drill has been introduced into all the schools for boys. Students are also required to wear the uniform of their respective schools. Students in the high schools will be instructed in military tactics and the regulations for the army. The law department of the University comprises courses in the bearings of the subject on military affairs. In those places, like Tientsin, where the students have had the advantage of observing the evolutions of foreign troops and of foreign drilled native troops the drill in the schools is commendable for the enthusiasm of the students and the precision of the movements.

[To be continued.]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held on September 28th at the Company's offices. There were present Mr. H. P. White (chairman), Hon. Mr. Keswick, Messrs. R. Shewan, A. G. Wood, (directors) G. C. C. Master, J. M. Forbes, Dr. Noble, Chun Tong, Chun Sue, Mr. J. E. Gomes (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with a measure of gratification that we are able to come before you with a report showing marked improvement in the year's working, in the face of the keen competition which we have to meet. During the period covered by the accounts cargo has been plentiful, in fact, more than we could cope with, so that we frequently had to shut out cargo—which of necessity went to our competitors—and I can only emphasize the statement made by me at our last general meeting: that had the services of the new steamer—which we proposed to have built some two years ago—been available, the profits on the working of the steamers during the year would have been very considerably enhanced. The coast trade of China is increasing in volume and we have a valuable constituency whose confidence and whose business, it is absolutely necessary we should retain, but to do that we must have more tonnage than we have at present. The altered conditions of the coasting trade require steamers of larger capacity—which can be worked at very little more expense than our smallest boat the "Haimun." I have therefore to inform you that we have decided, with the full approval of your consulting committee, to procure a good class steamer of larger carrying capacity than any of those at present comprising the company's fleet, which, while meeting our own special requirements, will be available for other work when opportunity offers. Exchange is in favour of our purchasing at the present time and we are confident that such a boat will prove a profitable asset to the Company; as our experience goes to show that only with the most modern type of boat of large capacity and a low ratio of working expenses, are good profits to be made on the China coast, while on the other hand we are equally satisfied that the day of small carriers is past. Reference was made at our last general meeting to the saving in insurance premia and I am glad to be able to state that we have been able to make a still further reduction in this charge, while expenditure for coal will be less than that of last year. As regards prospects for the current year it is perhaps early to forecast, but the earnings for the first three months, are fully up to those of the same period last year, and with a fair trade and the

lessened expenses above referred to, I am hopeful of a continuance of the improvement in the position of the company. With reference to the Company's funds on mortgage, some of the mortgages have been paid off since the closing of the year's accounts, and the valuations of the Company's surveyors show that the properties now held by the Company form ample security for the advances made. Gentlemen, I do not know of anything further that I can add, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions that Shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions,

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. MASTER seconded. In doing so he said: I congratulate the general managers and all those who have had anything to do with this improvement. I take it that the agents up the coast have had something to do with this improvement as well, and I think our congratulation should be conveyed to them. This, I think, is the best report that has been presented to shareholders for many years. I was looking through reports since 1901 and it seems to me this is the best since that year. With reference to the Chairman's remarks about purchasing a new steamer, the general managers and consulting committee know more about the business than shareholders. If it is decided to buy a new steamer I trust every effort will be made to secure a good and economical boat which will pay her way. I should like to close my remarks by tendering my thanks to the Chairman (applause).

The report was adopted and the CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Master for his kind remarks.

Mr. FORBES proposed and Mr. MASTER seconded the re-election of Hon. Mr. Keswick and Messrs. Shewan and A. G. Wood to the consulting committee.

Carried.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the motion of Dr. NOBLE, seconded by Mr. FORBES.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I trust we will be able to give you as good or a better report next year. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 20th.

FRACAS AT HONAM.

The following is a literal translation of an article published in the "Kwok Sze Po," one of the leading local papers, on the recent Honam affray. It is headed, "Police Sergeant Beaten by Unreasonable Foreigners."

"At one o'clock on the night of the 14th August five foreigners while passing the Pao Shu Tai Kai, Honam, met a police sergeant. The foreigners began by teasing and scolding the police sergeant and afterwards beat him. The police sergeant was seriously injured by a blow and fell to the ground and could not get up. The foreigners then endeavoured to snatch the policeman's revolver, but he held it so tightly that they could not snatch it from him. Fortunately a policeman who was on duty in another district heard the row and blew his whistle to call for assistance. For a long time no other policemen turned up to help. At that time a large number of people in the neighbourhood were aroused and there was great excitement. Shortly afterwards over 10 policemen of the 3rd Police Station Street arrived. The foreigners, on seeing them, ran straight to the riverside and swam away. One of the foreigners was very fat and heavy and was unable to swim a long distance. He swam to the shore at a quiet place. It happened that one of the inmates of a shop saw the foreigner land. He arrested the foreigner and handed him over the police, who took the foreigner to the police station and questioned him. On arrival at the police station, to their surprise, the foreigner started to jump and shout, and continued in that behaviour. Deputy Chu of the 3rd Police Station got afraid of him. Shortly afterwards Superintendent Ma of the Head Police Station in Honam arrived and questioned the foreigner and the policemen, after which the foreigner was handed over to a European of the I. M. Customs. We

heard that the foreigner was bailed out. We also heard that a petition has been sent by the Honam police to the Chief Police Station in Ho Pak who will decide the matter. We do not know the result yet, but we await the decision for publication.

I have taken some trouble to investigate the true facts of this case, which I can confidently say are as follows.—

At about 11.30 on the night in question three blue jackets from H.M.S. "Moorhen" and H.M.S. "Sandpiper" were proceeding on their way from the Outdoor Customs Quarters with two outdoor officers down to the landing jetty at the end of the Pao Shu Tai Kai when one of the two latter was suddenly accosted by a Chinese policeman who thrust his lantern into his face and pushed back his cap. Retaliation followed and a scuffle would appear to have ensued in which all the foreigners eventually joined. Things in fact got so warm that the foreigners had to run for safety, the police in chase. There being no sampans alongside the jetty the foreigners took to the water whereupon the police fired their revolvers several times in reckless fashion over the water, but fortunately without hitting any of the men; though the Customs launch "Fu-men-tei" was struck. Subsequently yielding to the urgent representations of H.B.M.'s Consul-General, the Acting Viceroy consented to a joint investigation into the circumstances, the officers deputed to hold same being the Prefect Pi Chang Yen, the Magistrate Chu Chih Ying, Lieutenant Commander Vaughan and H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Mr. Sly. The prisoners, it should be noted, were not, as previously reported the bluejackets and outdoor Customs Officers, but some of the Chinese police guilty of the reckless firing.

The Hongkong papers have given a rather mixed up account of the affair, their Canton correspondents being no doubt led to believe the rumours (amongst Chinese) that the trouble was primarily caused by the foreigners. The above conclusively shows that news of this kind should always be carefully investigated before given publicity. It is not so very long ago that the Chinese police on the Ho Pak side of Canton took highhanded action in the case where a young Englishman was charged with reckless riding. The Chinese people seem day by day to show less and less respect for the persons of foreigners, while their Authorities appear to have less sense of justice now.

September 23rd.

SUSPECTED POLICE ESCAPE.

It is reported that the F.M. Customs motor-launch "ei Loong" was shot at while she was lying near the Honam Spit at midnight on the 16th instant. An outdoor officer of the Customs was on duty on board the vessel when it happened. One of the shots said to have been fired from Pak Hong (Pak Lane) struck and split the wooden case which contained a lighted lamp on the launch. The matter was reported to the Commissioner of Customs on the following day, and he immediately wrote to the Director of the Canton Police, Kung Taotai, to arrest and punish the persons who took part in the mischief. It is suspected that the Honam Chinese police are at the bottom of it.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

Sir Chan-Tung Liang Sheng has been appointed Resident of the Yuet Han Railway here by Imperial Edict vice Lo Kwong-tung who has resigned. Taotai Wong King-tong remains as Vice-President.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Viceroy Chang arrived here on Saturday last and took over the viceregal seal and official functions yesterday.

A lukong was summoned for assaulting a man at Hunghom and the hearing of the case unfolded a rather interesting story. Complainant alleged that defendant entered his house while he was on night duty and slept there. He told defendant he had no right to do that and in consequence the latter knocked him down and beat him with his baton. A witness declared that defendant "has been in the habit of doing his duty on one of our beds," and that he gave instructions to be awakened at one or half past one as he went off duty at two o'clock. Inspector McHardy naively said this could not have taken place without the matter being reported, and his Worship discharged the lukong.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 19th Sept., 1907.—Business reported since the 21st inst., is as under:—

	1907.	1906.
Settlements ...	4-Chests. 3,862	4-Chests. 1,356
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	nil	11,851

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 19th September, 1906.

	1907.	1906.
HANKOW TEA. 4-Chests.		
Settlements ...	488,049	378,266
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	7,326	57,086
Stock ...	24,016	27,147

	1907.	1906.
Arrivals ...	519,391	452,499

	1907.	1906.
KIUKIANG TEA. 4-Chests.		
Settlements ...	181,558	158,018
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	8,471	10,652
Stock ...	7,356	2,527

	1907.	1906.
Arrivals ...	197,385	171,197

SILK.

From Messrs. F. C. Heffer's Report, dated Shanghai, September 18th, 1907.—There is no change to report in the home market. Tsatlees.—Settlements have been confined to a few purchases of Tsatlees at unchanged rates. Hand Filatures.—Very little doing. Steam Filatures.—A small business has been done in fine sizes at full rates. Yellow Silks.—Have been in some demand for India.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, September 27th.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New	\$770	to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$840	to — do.
Malwa Older	\$830	to — do.
Malwa Very Old	\$900	to — do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$700	to — do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$750	to — do.
Patna New	—	to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$815	to — do.
Benares New	\$810	to — do.
Benares Old	\$—	to — do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 19th September, 1907, states:—Although there is a distinctly better feeling in the market, business in piece goods has remained very quiet, with perhaps slightly more enquiry. Any tendency, however, there may have been to resume trade must be affected by the unlooked-for slump in the American cotton markets. Notwithstanding the assurance that this has nothing to do with the prospects of the crop but is merely the consequence of the bull element in New York being unable to carry over their forward purchases, on account of the financial stringency, it must have some effect on trade here, until such time as a reaction in prices will show that the former high rates were legitimate. At the same time that is more likely to affect the forward buying operations rather than spot transactions, with are admittedly possible at considerably under replacing cost. Already there is an enquiry for certain staple goods, and we understand some have been placed from first hands. However, it will be necessary to wait until after the 22nd inst., to see if the Settlement on that date affects the market as much as we have been led to expect it will. The natives certainly appear to be preparing to make much more of a holiday of it than usual. The great feature of the week, or we might more correctly say fortnight, is the large spot business that has been done in Indian Yarns, and at strengthening prices. It is said orders for these have been in the market for some while past, waiting for an opportunity to buy, but if so it is strange that just the time when cotton was declining should have been chosen to commence operations, and higher prices paid. We are inclined to think the demand is due to the outcome of more recent developments, but whether or no the yarn is intended as a substitute for imported woven goods remains to be seen. Telegrams from Manchester have been somewhat conflicting in their nature. To some importers the information is imparted that Manufacturers are in want of orders and the market is as strong as ever, prices being well maintained owing to the buying for India and the greater disposition on the

part of buyers for China to treat for supplies, this latter bit of news being ridiculed in most of the best informed quarters here. The decline in the Liverpool cotton market continued steadily since our last report until yesterday when the spot price for Mid-American came 6.89d., futures being 6.38d. To-day there is a slight reaction, 6.93d. being the spot price. Egyptian 10½d. The New York market was quoted yesterday 11.22 cents January and 11.32 cents March option, but to-day an urgent message was received quoting 11.32 cents December option. The export of plain cottons from Manchester the first fortnight of this month was only 8,000,000 yards. Neither Japanese or Local spinnings have participated in the demand there has been for Indian yarns, the market being very quiet for both with prices barely maintained. The favourable progress of the cotton crop is already having a weakening effect on prices, which are from four to six mace lower this week. Grey Shirtings.—Beyond an enquiry for the commoner makes of 8.4lbs. which has led to a small business from first hands, scarcely anything has been done privately. At the auctions fairly steady prices were paid for all weights. Clearances are better, but not on wholesale lines yet. White Shirtings.—The tendency at auction was must distinctly firmer, especially for the heavier makes. T-Cloths and Jeans.—The former show some improvement at auction, but the latter went at slightly weaker prices. Drills and Sheetings.—Some further business has been done from second hand holders to Newchwang merchants, the total quantity that has changed hands being variously reported as from one to two thousand bales in all. We have not gleaned much in the way of particulars, but hear that in 3 yards drills large and small Eagle and Standing Horse have been resold at Tls. 4.00, Williston at Tls. 4.05 and Piedmont at Tls. 4.07½. In shirtings Two Squirrel 3½ yards is reported at Tls. 3.30 and Piedmont 3 yards at Tls. 3.75. The New York market keeps very strong, a fine count 4 yard shirting being quoted at 11s. 5d. overland shipment and is all we hear of. Cotton Flannels.—The market is very strong, some Tremont G. A. being sold from first hands at Tls. 6.50. Fancy Goods.—A small indent business seems to be going through in miscellaneous makes of dyed goods and occasionally in prints, but for the most part the market is very dull though clearances are not at all bad. There is a serious hitch in the home velvet trade and a general extension of contracts is asked for, the market here in the meantime being almost bare of stock. Turkey reds show considerable irregularity at auction, as do fast black cotton Italians, but perhaps slightly in favour of the sellers. Woollens.—The better feeling mentioned in our last has been well maintained and the auction prices of all descriptions are again higher. Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—The better tone reported in our last has developed during the interval, and comparatively speaking a very extensive week's business has to be recorded. The market has in fact been in a mild state of excitement, particularly over No. 10s. for which the demand is greatest, being wanted for the North and Szechuen. Prices show an advance of one to two taels a bale and close steady at that. The higher counts, all of which have been bought for the river markets, are also firmer by at least a tael. The total sales amount in the aggregate to 13,230 bales, as reported to us, though in some quarters it is said to be considerably more.

Re-exports per Railway.—It is very satisfactory to note that the railway authorities have agreed to do what they can in keeping detailed records of the cargo handled by them and are now consulting with the chamber of commerce as to the best and most simple way of going about it.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Report dated Shanghai September 18th, 1907.—The market has ruled steady throughout, and although the Mid-Autumn Settling-day, which takes place on the 22nd inst., has during the past day or two caused somewhat of a lull in a few of the important trading centres, inquiry has been of a more open character than has been the case recently, there being undoubtedly only moderate "Spot" supplies available of several lines of plain staple which are at present in fair demand for Yangtze outlets. Fresh orders have been deterred by the rapid decline in value of American Cotton that has taken place, which has been followed, however, to only a very limited extent as regards the effect upon value, quoted from Manchester, the latter being still considerably above prices ruling here. The Northern dependencies are still very quiet, but Newchwang buyers have shown some disposition to purchase Dyed and Fancy Goods, of which some fair lines have been sold from stock. In Bombay yarn a considerable business has been done by Szechuan Merchants, also Tientsin have bought a fair quantity of best quality 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 19th September, 1907, has the following:—Gallnuts.—Market exceedingly dull, though prices remain steady. Cowhides.—Season closed. Tobacco.—Prices quoted are considerably above those of last year. Little business has however been done at present prices. Feathers.—Market quiet, but firm. Supply limited. Cotton.—Quotations somewhat lower. Tallow.—Market exceedingly quiet. Strawbraid.—Shansi mottled, Split and Loyeh white are being bought at somewhat lower prices. Supplies in general are becoming somewhat better in this market and lower prices may be looked for in the near future. Wool.—Sheep's.—Market somewhat easier. Little doing. Wood oil.—Market unchanged. No business reported. Antimony.—Prices firmer owing to a better demand.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 27th September, 1907.—There is no change of importance to report in the general condition of our market during the past week. A fair investment enquiry at low rates still exists, but the reluctance of holders (except under pressure) to meet the demand at current rates, results in but little business being transacted. Exchange on London is to-day quoted at 2/2½ T., and on Shanghai at 72½ T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are quiet but steady at \$647½ and \$505 for the old and new issues respectively, with probable sellers of small lots at quotation. The latest London quotations to hand (per Reuter) are £77.10.0 and £80.10.0 respectively. Shareholders are reminded that the final call of £15 per share on the new issue is payable on the 1st of October next. Nationals are unchanged at \$51.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are still in request at \$76, and China Traders at \$90. Sales of North Chinas have been effected at Tls. 75. There are sellers of Yangtszes at \$175, and of Cantons at \$270.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Nothing has been done in this section and quotations are unchanged at \$310 for Hongkongs, and \$86 for Chinas, both with sellers.

SHIPPING.—No business is reported. Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue on offer at \$28, and slightly lower rates would probably result in business. Indos are quieter at \$41 and \$29 for the preferred and deferred combined, but there are buyers of China and Manilas at \$15, Star Ferries at \$2, and \$11 for the old and new issues respectively, and of Shell Transports at 44s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are still procurable at \$98, and Luzons at \$21.

MINING.—Raubs have been booked at \$8½ and \$8½ and it is probable that more shares could be placed at the higher rate. Charbonnages are still quoted at \$470 buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after small sales at \$103 and \$102, are quoted at \$101 sellers, and it is probable that a few shares could be obtained at \$100. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold and more shares are procurable at \$67½. New Amoy Docks are quoted at \$11½ sellers, and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 77 sellers. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have receded in the north to Tls. 220.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sellers at \$96, and Kowloon Lands and West Points are probably obtainable at quotations. Hongkong Hotels are considerably firmer with buyers at \$100, but still no shares appear to be available. Humphreys' Estates are quiet at \$10½ with sales. Shanghai Lands are without change at Tls. 102.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs continue on offer at \$10½. For the Northern mill's we follow the latest quotations to hand from Shanghai, viz; Ewos Tls. 61, Internationals Tls. 53, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 90, and Soy Chees Tls. 287½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at \$9½ and \$9.60 closing with buyers at the former rate. Dairy Farms have improved to \$18, but at this rate a few shares can be obtained. Green Island Cements have sold at \$11, and more shares are wanted. Electrics are enquired for at \$14, and Peak Tramways at \$12 and \$1.80 for the old and new issues respectively. There are buyers of Ropes at \$25, and of China Light and Powers at \$6. Steam Laundries have been booked at \$6.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$647½, sellers \$505, sellers Ln. 277.10 Ln. 280.10, . . . (£15, paid up)
National B. of China	26	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$6½
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$9½, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$8.90, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 61
Hongkong	\$10	\$10½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 53
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 90
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 287½
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$18
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67½, sales & sel.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$101, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$11½, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 77, sellers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 220
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$17, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11, sales & buy.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$25, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$270, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$86, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, sellers
North China	25	Tls. 75, sales
Union	\$100	\$760
Yangtsze	\$60	\$175, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$96, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$10½, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 102
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$470, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$8½, buyers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$12, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$1.89, (new) buy.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41½
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	\$41, Prefd. \$29, Defd.
Shell Transport Co.	21	44/-
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20, buyers
Do. New	25	\$10, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, sales & sel.
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$2½
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending 18th September, 1907, states:—The feature of the week has been the large advance in the price of Langkat Shares, and a fairly good business has been done in this Stock. In other respects there is nothing of much interest to report. The coming Settlement for September is a fairly large one and some adjustments are taking place, but of new business there is a remarkable scarcity. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Some old shares have been wanted at \$650 without finding sellers; on the

other hand a small lot of new issues at \$505 have not found buyers. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/0½. Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. There was a transaction this week of Tls. 32 for the Pref. and Tls. 23 for the Def. shares. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. Small lots have changed hands at Tls. 77 for September. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. There has been a very gradual decline in the price. The market opened at Tls. 229 for September, dropping away to Tls. 228 and Tls. 227 at which rate sellers prevail. For December, shares have been placed at Tls. 233 closing with sellers. Sugar Cos.—Perak Sugars have been dealt in at Tls. 87½. Mining.—A single transaction in Chinese E. & M. Co. is reported at Tls. 15½. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. Some dealings have taken place at Tls. 102. Anglo-French Lands have changed hands at Tls. 101½. Industrial.—Cottons. Soy Chees were placed at Tls. 300 for December on the 12th, followed by a cash sale at Tls. 287½. Shanghai Gas Co. Shares have declined to Tls. 105, at which rate business has been done. China Flour Mill Co. Shares have found buyers at Tls. 55. Shanghai Pulp & Paper. Some transactions are reported at Tls. 66. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats. The market opened with sales for September at Tls. 327½ and for December at Tls. 340. In the absence of cash shares, strong buying orders have driven the market up hurriedly, and without going into all the details of the various days' business, we quote rates at closing as Tls. 340 for September, Tls. 350 nominal December, and we hear of transactions at Tls. 362½ for March. Shanghai Sumatras have been dealt in at Tls. 116, and there are further small sellers. Miscellaneous.—Weeks & Co. Shares have been placed at \$20½. Hotel des Colonies changed hands at Tls. 12½. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co's shares have been dealt in at Tls. 58, and there are further buyers. Loans and Debentures.—There is some enquiry for the various issues, without business actually resulting.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 20th September.—There has been only a limited demand for tonnage during the past fortnight. From Saigon to this, several handy sized vessels taken up at 12 cents; to 1 port Philippines, 21 cents last; to South Coast Japan, 22 cents per picul; to Singapore, 14 cents. From Bangkok to this, no inquiry. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, 28 cents per picul nom.; to Japan, 10/- per ton. From South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.45; to Canton, \$2.10; to Singapore, \$1.70 per ton. From Newchwang to Canton, no fixtures, but the rate is nominally 24 cents per picul. The following are the settlements:—

Profit—Norwegian steamer, 715 tons, Moji to Canton, \$2.10 per ton.
Orland—Norwegian steamer, 917 tons, Singapore to Shanghai, \$10,750 lump sum.
Pheumphen—British steamer, 1,065 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Nanshan—British steamer, 1,299 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Derwent—British steamer, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Sexta—German steamer, 992 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.
Suisang—British steamer, 1,776 tons, Saigon to 1 port South Coast Japan, 22 cents per picul.
Phuyen—French steamer, 1,298 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines, 21 cents per picul.
Fiume—German steamer, 838 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines, 21 cents per picul.
Heimdal—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports Philippines, 21/24 cents per picul.
Fri—Norwegian steamer, 159 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports Philippines, 21/24 cents per picul.
Solstad—Norwegian steamer, 897 tons, Saigon to Singapore \$4,000 lump sum.
Kjeld—Norwegian steamer, 910 tons, 2 ports North Coast Java to Hongkong, private terms.
Knitsberg—German steamer, 648 tons, monthly 3 months, at \$4,000 per month.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez)—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, September 30th.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	279½
Credits 4 months' sight	285

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	227½
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	54
Credits, 60 days' sight	55½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	165½
Bank, on demand	166

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	165½
Bank on demand	166

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	108½
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	109
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	5½ p.c. pm.
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	133½
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	3½ p.c. pm.
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand	3½ p.c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand	87
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

	\$ 8.90
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GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

	\$47.30
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BAR SILVER, per oz

	31½
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SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.70 discount.
"	10 "	6.70 "
Hongkong	20 "	6.50 "
"	10 "	6.60 "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—

ARRIVALS.

19, Quinta, German str., from Langkat.
20, Glenstrea, British str., from London.
20, Hellas, German str., from Samarang.
20, Hupeh, British str., from Hoihow.
20, Laissang, British str., from Calcutta.
20, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
20, Taming, British str., from Manila.
20, Tranquebar, Danish str., from Moji.
20, Vorwaerts, German str., from Hoihow.
20, Kongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.
21, Choyasang, British str., from Shanghai.
21, Daiya Maru, Jap. str., from Wakamatsu.
21, Johanne, German str., from Swatow.
21, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
21, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
21, Waishing, British str., from Wuhu.
21, Yoochow, British str., from Shanghai.
21, E. of India, British str., from Vancouver.
22, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
22, Hong Bee, British str., from Singapore.
22, Koko Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotzu.
22, Maniha, German str., from Melbourne.
22, Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow.
22, Quarta, German str., from Java.
22, Biojun Maru, Jap. str., from Seattle.
22, Brighton, British str., from Barry Dock.
23, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
23, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.
23, Hne, French str., from K. C. Wan.
23, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
23, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
23, Nameang, British str., from Yokohama.
23, Prometheus, Nor. str., from Swatow.
23, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
23, Signal, German str., from Hoihow.
23, Wimbledon, British str., from Pulo Laut.

September—

DEPARTURES.

20, Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.
20, Cheongsing, British str., for Swatow.
20, Haibing, British str., for Swatow.
20, Hild, Norwegian str., for Yokohama.
20, Kashima Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
20, Nord, British str., for Singapore.
20, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
20, Shoshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
20, Siam, British str., for Singapore.
20, Xuensang, British str., for Manila.
20, Zweena, British str., for Batavia.

21, Breconshire, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Glenstrea, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
21, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
21, Malta, British str., for Europe, &c.
21, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
21, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for San Francisco.
21, Quinta, German str., for Foochow.
21, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Singapore.
21, Tranquebar, Danish str., for Saigon.
21, Vine Branch, Br. str., for Vladivostok.
21, Yerimo Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
21, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
22, City of Delhi, British str., for Calcutta.
22, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
22, Joshi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
22, Knivsberg, German str., for K. C. Wan.
22, Kueichow, British str., for Amoy.
22, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
22, Sexta, German str., for Saigon.
22, Shaohsing, British str., for Amoy.
22, Tatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
23, Brighton, British str., for Weihaiwei.
23, Ghazee, British str., for Singapore.
23, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
23, Hupeh, British str., for Hoihow.
23, Johanne, German str., for Haiphong.
23, Vorwaerts, Ger. str., for Kwangchowwan.
24, Kleist, German str., for Shanghai.
24, Taming, British str., for Manila.
25, Choyasang, British str., for Swatow.
25, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
25, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
25, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
25, Pitsanulok, German str., for Bangkok.
25, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.
25, Taishun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
25, Telemachus, British str., for Singapore.
25, Woukoi, German str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Manila*, from Melbourne, &c., Mrs. N. Jansen and family, Mr. St. J. Staff Capt. Tindale and family, and Mr. Rehbein.

Per *Asia*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs. E. F. du Fresno, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hammond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lupo Ti and 4 children, Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham and child, Mrs. G. G. Mitchell and child, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, Miss Louise M. Muelohi, Miss Myrtle Alford, Miss Lupo Ti, Miss Maria Aquino, Dr. James M. Brown, Messrs. S. J. Fuller, Arthur Silverstone, Henry Roesse, R. A. McGrath, N. R. Sirm, T. D. Moorehead and T. F. Champbell.

Per *Kleist*, for Hongkong, from Southampton Messrs. J. Allshorn, R. H. Ezekiel, F. Keyt, and John Collino, from Genoa, Mrs. M. Metzelthin, Miss Uldall, Messrs. W. G. Moore, Solmeister M. B. Battig, and Solmeister M. G. Fantani; from Colombo, Mrs. de Liverios; from Penang, Mr. S. T. Breshow Bartain; from Singapore, Mrs. C. Turner, Messrs. A. T. Harris H. L. Tano, A. H. Malox, H. J. Taylor, Georg Meyer, J. A. M. Rogohy, and Tausabaci; for Shanghai, from Hamburg, Dr. and Mrs. Ammann, Misses H. Dorin, and Pultar, Messrs. Carl F. Melchers, Joh. Kirilmeunann, Karl Kaiser H. Selmeder, and A. S. Gobel; from Antwerp, Mr. Otto Lindner; from Southpt., Miss Ethel Blanche, Miss South, Sir McMaiphail Messrs. Rich. Wood, T. Spence, Robert Twist, A. M. Cookel, Robert Gilloes, T. L. B. Conel, Mathers McMaier, Sartino Secondo, A. Vespilanga, and A. Saupé; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Salterback, Miss G. Meyer, Miss E. G. Kemp, Miss May Macdonnell, Messrs. Jules van Aulst, E. von Salzmann, Godat, H. U. Pedersen, Peter Lamberty Ed. Kuschar, and H. Harmon; from Penang, Mr. M. Morita, and Mr. M. Matsukura; from Singapore, Messrs. C. Jones, and J. Wollesen; for Naga-aki, from Colombo, Mrs. Witaesaki; from Southpt., Mr. L. G. Westcott; from Penang, Mrs. Mattormisra, Mrs. Okatosan, Mrs. O. Kei, Mrs. Omaru, and Mr. Wagagi; from Singapore, Mrs. Ohiku, Miss M. Kikunos, Messrs. Kamakaki, and Osuraso; for Kobe, from Genoa, Mrs. E. Kulin, Miss Kulin, and Mr. T. S. Hein; from Naples, Mr. T. da R. Lusher, from Singapore, Messrs. Matsuda, and Takahashi; for Yokohama, from Antwerp, Mr. A. R. Agas; from Southpt., Mr. and Mrs. Sakahuri, Misses Barry, E. Milla, and Capt. Bina Smith; Miss V. Rappin, Miss Ch. Fleck, Messrs. B. Tontass-lla, John Willers, and T. D. Young; from Penang, Mr. Tos; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Raupenace, and Mr. J. Y. A. Carlee.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta &c., Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Casey, Mrs. David, Messrs. Falconer, Davidson, and A. von Jinkel.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. Sigel, Major and Mrs. Stephensen, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. Reid and child, Dr. Narh, Dr. R. Gibbs, Rev. Garcia, Rev. Castillo, Messrs. S. O'Sullivan, F. B. Hayden, J. Perkins, J. Oxberry, Adolf Black, A. B. Soonderam, W. Morley, A. M. Sprungli, W. Cortes, J. C. Lewis, C. J. Baker, B. L. Guillois, and W. H. Adsett.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C., &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wherry, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Banghman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and infant, Mrs. J. F. Miller, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. J. W. Weaver, Mrs. Niehe Nomura, Misses Dora Richardson, A. J. Miller, P. Sefanski, H. W. Smith, Cony Miller, M. R. Grant and S. W. Packard, Capt. Philpotts, Masters T. Richardson and W. Richardson, Messrs. W. A. Tytler, J. H. Nellis, W. Robertson, G. Gillard, A. Bryer, A. C. Little, D. R. V. Williams, W. B. Dickenson, F. K. Merriman, W. S. Brown, Page, J. G. Turbull, S. L. Burroughs, J. J. White, J. Fogarty, J. M. Clarke, C. O. Underhill, E. A. Hewitt, Wm. Hall, S. T. Musso, Liffert Knox, F. H. Weisschen, Henry Tarleton Wills & P. C. H. Potts.

DEPARTED.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong, for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. W. M. Shuster, Mrs. J. W. Kruger, Messrs. W. H. Taylor, E. M. Macbrack, H. Bauer, F. Parboni, P. Soffatti, S. M. Ito, E. H. Parrish and T. W. Briggs.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Dr. and Mrs. J. Balch, Mrs. Martina Catina, Miss Elena Catina, Miss Asuncion Maher, Bishop Clemente, Bishop Velasco, Rev. Father Blasco, Rev. Father Municha, Rev. Father Saer, Rev. Father Cordozo, Master Adriano Catina, Master Francisco Catina, and Mr. Jose Ngo.

Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Miss Guteries, Dr. and Mrs. Linhorn, Dr. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Reed and infant, Mrs. Vander Suht, Dr. Macaulay, Messrs. S. Jeffrey Morgans, H. Fabig, D. Pibba, D. Dolliver, W. W. Newsome, H. J. Tyler, S. F. Brereton Martin, S. A. Richardson, R. B. Raymond, W. Morley, Weddigen, and Lomberge.

Per *Kleist*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. B. Guenthal and child, Mr. and Mrs. Keiber and child, Mrs. Mathias and child, Mrs. C. Stanley, Mrs. Ellis Kadoorie, Mrs. C. de Cruz, Miss J. Gray, Rev. F. Garces, Rev. G. Castilla, Messrs. Geissler, R. Calbritter, Schaeffer, T. O. Drane, C. M. da Rosa, Antonio Manuel, Innocencio Graco, and M. F. Gutierrez; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Crowd, Messrs. T. Shimada, T. C. Colmes, S. Cirasawa, C. Seki, Nagata, and Suawaga; for Kobe, Mrs. N. Jansen and two children, Messrs. N. D. Tata, G. Yikeno, R. Tsubakumura, G. Doki, G. Sano, R. Yamaguchi, D. Tawaka, and C. ngasiyama; for Yokohama, Mrs. R. Calbritter, Mrs. Krebs and children, Staff Capt. Findale and family, Capt. W. Reher, and Mr. M. Navabrei.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Boughman, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gussmann, Mr. and Mrs. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. W. von der Haar, Mr. and Mrs. v. Kunowaki, Mr. and Mrs. Phya Marissa, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. van Raalten, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kingman, daughters and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Geo. Smith and child, Mrs. Ott, Mrs. E. M. Wherry, Mrs. Iwkujo, Mrs. Ohwoss, Miss J. H. Meyer, Miss J. de Souza, Dr. C. Deninger, Dr. F. S. Na-h U.S. Navy, Dr. L. L. van Praagh, Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D. Capt. J. Gray, Capt. J. J. Wille, Messrs. W. Burchard and son, Senator W. Wm. Cocks, McChesney, O. L. Colham, Oekonomierat Franke, J. C. Grenier, Mayeswa, F. Neumann, Stoevesandt, B. S. de Smidt, G. E. Schilling, C. C. Underhill, P. H. Eucarnacao and boy, Fawn, Di Loringi Giuseppe, H. Horstmann, Malraa Rob. Kasabat, J. G. Millis, Nic. K. von Oerdt, Pater Piccoli, Sew, Nai Sam, Smith, V. C. Tsun, Vay, and Pfarrer Wilhelms and family.

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